REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 7 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,666,666
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin		Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	New York	Tiehling
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tientsin
	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,999,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England; London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 84, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 or cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC TABLE AND CEILING FANS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS AND ELECTRICAL GOODS. ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 10th day of January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, near the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account the undermentioned electrical goods comprising D. C. and A. C. 110-230 volts table and ceiling fans, by Ercole Merelli & Co., 3, 4, 5 and 6 lights electric chandeliers, 3 to 5 lights electric pendents, brass and nickel electric wall brackets, table lamps, transferres, switches, switch boards, reading meters, electric stoves, carbonas, cutouts, fans, boards, volts meters regulators, carbine, insulators, electric bulb lamps, main pipes, motor vulcanizer, gas heater, etc. etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January 1918.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

We want every reader to understand,
THAT THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
is the, only place in the city where he would be completely satisfied. Please note the following:

IN OUR EMPORIUM
1. High class Silks Crepe-de-chene and Silk Stockings,
2. Curios and Brass Wares,
3. Crockery, Fancy goods and Toys, etc; etc; etc.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1238.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. MEHTA and Co.'s Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of January 1918; will be received by them till the EVENING, of WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1918.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to invite private offers up to 10th January for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in half lb. and 1 lb. tins such as:—

Congo red, fast pink, green crystals, orange and chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Highly Polished and Neatly Designed Artistic Substantial Household Furniture, Gramophones with Selected Records, Josts Radio Fans, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Ground Floor and First Floor of the house bearing No. 7 and 9 of the lane next to Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., at Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable rich and highly polished artistic teak and blackwood substantial household furniture such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored sideboards with drawers, accommodating dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich silk tapestry and leather lined drawing and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich mirrored cabinets, rich teapoys, low, easy and curzon chairs, hand sewing machines, verandah benches, gramophones with selected records, Josts radio fans, rich bedroom selected double and single clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich teak and blackwood double and single bedsteads, iron spring single cots with mattresses, dressing mirrors, Electric ceiling and table fans, rich writing tables, library bookcases, revolving bookstands, cane chairs, rich glassware, platedware, crockeryware, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Chapy Dossa at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Abdul Aziz Haji Syeb.

25 cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 2 lbs. and containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES GINS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Shiv Narayen Bulderdas at the shop of Seth Thakordas Runchordas, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kantilal Tarachand and Abdul Hoosen Tarachand.

80 bales gin of Karrimbhoy Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market Champagully by order of Seth Jivanlal Manilal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Runchordas Purshotam of Chowk Mulji Jetha Market.

10 packages each about 150 pieces white mulls No. 565.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES MERCERIZED CHOKDA.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, Fort, by order of Seth Mangaldas Lukhmidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Doongersing Chhotalal.

4 cases each about 100 pieces mercerized chokda No. 400, 44 inches and 20 yards.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 BALES PAPERS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mafatlal Khushalchand.

11 bales printing papers 14 lbs. Demi. size.
8 bales printing papers 16 lbs. Royal size.
9 bales pieces papers.

And on account and at the risk of the Crown Electric Printing Works.

15 bales pieces papers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January 1918.

CONSUMPTION
CURED BY
INDIAN HERBS

FREE CONSULTATIONS
JANUARY, 11th and 12th.
Hours 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.
At Mrs. King's, opposite Taraporewala, Medows Street

"CANNOT LIVE THRO THE WEEK"

Such were the words used by a famous Bombay Doctor. Fortunately she took my treatment and in a few days will be well enough to come to Lonavla.

Bombay Doctor's Nephew reports:

11 lbs. increase in 7 weeks, his Doctor thinks he can resume work in 2 months.

Famous Specialist says:

"Incurable." After 3 months of my treatment she is nearly well.

Another Bombay patient writes 2nd January, after 2 weeks' treatment.

"I am pleased to say I am much better now."

"I am sure I have put on a few pounds."

Another Great Success.

In "Hopeless" case. Report 31st Dec:—

"The patient is getting stronger certainly and has resumed all her work. Her temperature has not risen for about two weeks and she has gained six pounds."

I have hundreds of letters from Doctors, Government Officials and delighted patients.

One of the greatest men in India believes in my treatment.

I can PROVE this.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., L.L.D., B.A., T.C.D.,
Alliance House,
Lonavla.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (30 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TYPIST, one knowing shorthand will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1652

WANTED——CASHIER and TYPIST for a Solicitors' Firm. Applications to be made in one's own handwriting to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1653

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Fire Insurance tariff knowledge. Apply sharp with certificates and pay to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

WANTED—URDOO-ENGLISH GRADUATE. State pay desired in Bombay for (1) two hours daily and (2) full month's service. Apply to ADVERTISER, c/o P. O. Box 390, Bombay. 1647

WANTED—A Pitman's SHORTHAND TEACHER, during morning and evening hours. Salary according to qualifications. Apply DAVAR'S COLLEGE, 80, Esplanade Road. 1653

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A STENO TYPIST with thorough English qualifications who can take notes at great speed. Salary Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply with photograph statin number of words per minute to PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Sri Maharaj Deo of Alwar. 1434

ARTISTS—WANTED with experience of commercial drawing and lettering Those with knowledge of aerograph preferred. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per month, according to qualifications. Apply with specimens of work to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY AS GOVERNESS to take care of three children, aged 9, 8 and 6. Apply with testimonials stating age and expected pay to PRIVATE SECRETARY to, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, (Kathiawar). 1558

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experiance in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1345

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately TO RENT a furnished or unfurnished FLAT or BUNGALOW for short or long period. Apply sharp ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele: No. 3130. 1659

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An ARAB HORSE and VICTORIA in good condition. Apply sharp Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1648

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

RICHARDS INDICATOR, complete, in Box, Rs. 200, Visible Typewriter Rs. 80, Petrol Lamps, Acetyline Burners Apply:—GANPATRAO & Co., Thakurdwa Road, Bombay. 1632

FOR SALE—8-Cylinder KING CAR, Bosch magneto, electric starter, five seater left hand drive, all tyres practically new, Rs. 6,500 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1650

FOR SALE—One Black Australian MARE, about 14.3 hands, broken to saddle and harness, age about 7, Rs. 1,000 or near offer. Also one silver white countrybred HORSE, about 15.2 hands, broken to harness, age about 4, Rs. 1,000 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

TO BE LET

A First Class MOTOR CAR ON HIRE for private use, on monthly contract or daily contract per hour. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

TO LET—DECENT OFFICE PREMISES. GROUND FLOOR, centrally situated, Apollo Street. Apply sharp, Sole Agents, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 31 Hamam Street, Fort, Tele: No. 3430. 1660

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE public is informed that my Bombay firm Power of Attorney given on 7-10-1909 to my Mehta MOHANJI GOKALDAS is hereby CANCELLED and I shall not be responsible for his transactions.

ABDULKARIM HAJI ABDUL SAKUR.
Khan Bazar, Bombay 7th Jan. 1918. 1661

NOTICE.

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT, well versed in Banking for Poona Bank, Limited, at Head Office, Poona. Apply with terms and testimonials to Sardar N. T. RAJMACHIKAR, Chairman, Board of Directors, Poona City, Rawiwar 1130. 1650

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1918, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying Materials during the year 1918-1919.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

No tender not accompanied by samples of approved quality will be considered.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th January, 1918. 1664

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1918. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon on Thursday the 31st January, 1918, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Storekeeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

G. K. DAVE,
Storekeeper, Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, 4th Jan. 1918. 1649

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, BOMBAY, INDIA.)

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND PHYSICS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Physics of the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency). Engagement renewable every sixth year. Salary will commence at Rs. 700. Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of this Journal. Applications should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st March, 1918.

The selected candidate will be required to obtain a medical certificate of fitness for work in India from a medical practitioner selected by the Board.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute
(Central Technological Institute),
1651 Byculla, Bombay, India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

RE. RESUMPTION OF PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 10th of January, 1918, the following passenger trains will be reintroduced:—

27 Down from Bombay to Delhi.
30 Up from Delhi to Bombay.
157 Down from Bombay to Nagpur.
158 Up from Nagpur to Bombay.
403 Down from Itarsi to Jubbulpore.
402 Up from Jubbulpore to Itarsi.
203 Down from Dhond to Manmad.
204 Up from Manmad to Dhond.
603 Down from Jhansi to Cawnpore.
604 Up from Cawnpore to Jhansi
17 Down from Bombay to Raichur.
18 Up from Raichur to Bombay.

The running of through carriages between Bombay and Kalka and between Jhansi and Dehra-Dun on the Punjab Mail trains, will be resumed and attachment of third class carriage to the mail train at Bombay and at Jhansi will be discontinued.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th January, 1918. 362

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Miss Lucy, daughter of Manuel Francis Miranda, Anthony Francis Miranda, Rita Angelina, widow of Richard Miranda, Joseph Andrew Miranda, Rose Caroline Miranda, widow of Eusebius Braz Miranda, Edward Miranda, Wences Louis Miranda, Stanislaus Miranda, a minor by his mother and guardian the said Rose Caroline Miranda, Clement Miranda, Simon Silvester Miranda, Berthold Dominic Miranda, Polycarp Francis Miranda, Vincent Francis Miranda and John Mark Miranda, all of Bombay Christian Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client the purchaser.

Any persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, lease, sale, mortgage, easement, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 29, Churchgate Street, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 991 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2691 assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under G Ward and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a wall and beyond that by G. I. P. Ry. line, on or towards the West and North by land now belonging to Mr. Jehangir Rutonji Dubash and formerly to Samrathbai, widow of Verchand Jaichand and on or towards the South by property of Sheraz A. Wasani.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1918.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
1663 Purchaser's Attorneys.

JUST OUT. JUST OUT

CONGRESS DIARY 1918

The Congress Diary has become an indispensable handbook for men of politics, commerce, industry and trade during these years. It is nothing provincial but an All-Indian work. The advertising world, we are sure, will find its pages a good medium for advertisement. The size is yearly growing and the circulation is running apace.

PRICE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Large size	1	4	0
Small size	0	8	0

PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGE EXTRA.

Please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, "CONGRESS DIARY," 1918
66, Free School Street, Calcutta.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application—

AMUSEMENTS:

2 Last Two Nights of 2
Present
GALA ATTRACTION
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
AT 6-30 **To-night** AT 10 p. m.
GAIETY—THEATRE
Presents
"Smilestones"
A Pot-pourri of MUSIC, MIRTH AND SONGS.
A Musical Comedy by
TOM MELBOURNE
Rightaway's Great Sale
In Addition
Our Local Topical Cinema
Bombay's Proclamation Parade
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10th
Another Gaiety Burlesque
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

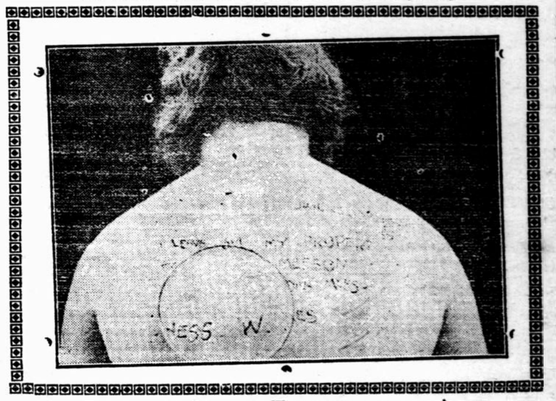
EDWARD THEATRE,
KALBADEVI.
LIFE OF
JESUS CHRIST
7,000 ft.
NEVER SHOWN BEFORE IN BOMBAY.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
JAN. 8, 10 & 11.
Time:—At 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Home of Celebrities
Present More Sights from the Stupendous Repertoire of the
FILLIS' CIRCUS & WILD WEST SHOW
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P. M.
THIRD GIGANTIC CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Initial Production of the
WILD WEST DRAMA
Entitled
FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY
Vivid Scenes of Prairie Life in 3 Parts.
Introducing the intelligent Animals
PRINCE, the highly trained horse and SAM, the sagacious dog.
The tactful and patient training of Col. Fillis is here displayed in its highest stability.
50 COWBOYS RED INDIANS? 50
In number. In number.
COWGIRLS, HURRICANE RIDERS
Taking part in the production on the stage
REALISTIC SCENES, EXCITING MOMENTS,
DARE DEVIL HOLD UPS.
Make a point of seeing this spectacle. A sight to be seen in a lifetime.
Reduced Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Children half prices to Matinees.
Menagerie on view daily from 9 to 4.
Booking at Rose & Co.'s from 10 to 6.
Booking at the Theatre from 9 to 1 and 4 to 6.
TO-DAY AT 6.45 P.M.
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME.
SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE.
"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."
"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS."
"ROBINET'S WHITE DRESS."
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1/8, 1 & As. 8 & 4.

KANGA BROS.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
No. 5, SETHNA BUILDING
Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES
PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Where photoplays of Distinction are shown
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN!
"Mr. MEESON'S WILL"
A Film adaption of the well known Novel by
RIDER HAGGARD
In Four Reels of Excitement and Mystery.



AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A WILL TATTOOED ON A LADY'S BACK.
In addition EMPIRE COMEDIES, PATHES GAZETTE
LOOK OUT FOR THE NAVY LEAGUE'S GREAT PATRIOTIC FILM.
"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"

THE EXCELSIOR
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P. M.
2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

LAST 2 NIGHTS Farewell Performances LAST 4 SHOWS
OF
MISS TARABAI
the famous Indian Rajput Lady Sandow, together with her champion
CIRCUS TROUPE
2 Charity Performances 2
To-night Charity Performance at 9-30
IN AID OF
Our Day Indian Village Fund
UNDER THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.
Wednesday, last day of the Season, at 9-30 p. m.
Charity Performance in aid of
Mahim Mehefil Fund.
MISS TARABAI'S
50 STAR ARTISTS 50
perform varied feats which are simply marvellous.
See Denver Bill in his extraordinary performance of shooting and lassooing.
Special Concessions to Schools
IN
To-day 5 p. m. ***MATINEE*** Wednesday 5 p.m.
School boys and girls will be admitted at half rates in all classes. The Heads of the Institutions are requested to apply to the Manager for concession tickets.
One show every night at 9-30 (S. T.) at the spacious Tent near Grant Road Station.
NOTE.—Season and Press Tickets not allowed in Benefit Performances.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Success.
To-day Tuesday, 8th January
Final Performance this Season
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Plan open at Rose & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS
to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.
All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Jan. 4th

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			Bales. 3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			
" " Sales of East Indian ..			500
" " Imports ..			5,500
Mid. Americans spot trading value			21.10
Egyptian F.G.F spot sakellaridis			21 40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Mar.	30.94
		May	30.56
		July	30.16
New Orleans 10 a.m		March	29.76
		May	Unquoted.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
January	23 29
March	23.03
May	22.88

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan	21.95
Jan.-Feb.	21.85
Feb.-Mar.	21.76
March-April	21.67
April-May	21.59
May-June,	21.51
June-July	21.43

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.36
February	23.29
March	23.14
April	23.07
May	22.94

Old Contracts.

Jan.	21.95
Jan.-Feb.	21.85
Feb.-Mar.	21.76
March-April.	21.67
April-May.	21.59
May-June,	21.51
June July:	21.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's closing.
January	30 90
March	30.05
May	29.85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan 4th:

M/S. Bengal	Good		17.72
" "	Fully Good		17.97
" "	Fine		18 22
" No. 1 Oomra	Good		19.06
" "	Fully Good		19.31
" "	Fine		19.56
" Broach	Good		21.50
" "	Fully Good		21.77
" "	Fine		21.95
" Oomra	Good		17.72
" "	Fully Good		17.97
" "	Fine		18 22

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Jan. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded ..	62,000
" Imports ..	166,000
" Stock	451,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12.0 0

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 3rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending Yesterday show the following results:—

	£
Total Bullion	59,200,000
Public Deposits	32,100,000
Other do	156,400,000
Govt securities	72,900,000
Other do.	106,500,000
Notes and Gold	31,100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 16 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Jan 3rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to Continent..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.15
Silver Commercial Bars	67½

New York, Jan. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Futures at New York Mar.	30.37 +13
" May	31.58 +14
" July	30.36 +18
Spot Cotton at New York	32.35—35
" at New Orleans	30.63 Nil
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.83 +14
" May	29.56 +16

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan 3rd

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies—Steady.	
Discounts Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st	4 1/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 5%	49¾
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. on London at Paris	Francs .. 27.22

London, Jan. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	44 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Scarcity offerings steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st	4 1/3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8

WAR LOANS.

London Jan. 3rd.

5% 1925—1929	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	78¼
6% New	£93 3/4

"Ready Ready"

NEW INDIA DIARY

By

Mrs. BESANT

NOW AVAILABLE

AT THE

HOME RULE LEAGUE,

251, Hornby Road.

PRICE ANNAS. 4.

Postage Extra.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

7th Jan.

On (Sunday) there was a good enquiry in the bazaar, and Good Broach April advanced to Rs. 598½. This morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 602, but business was done before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar at Rs. 605/6. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 604 for Good Broach and was very irregular, advancing to Rs. 609 and fluctuating between Rs. 603 and Rs. 605 in the first few minutes. Later on the rate settled down to Rs. 604 with business passing and remained at and about this price for some time. At Colaba the market was easier and business was reported in Good Broach at Rs. 597. Closing quotations were as under.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton. The market is firm and higher prices have been paid.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April	598
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	..	January	648
" Nagpur Kampti	..	"	646
" Khamgaon Akola	..	"	600
" Khandesh	..	"	572
" Muthia	..	"	552
" Bengal	..	"	520
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	474

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 7TH JANUARY 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery.
M G. Bengals	520	478		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	525	481		"
M.G. Wardha	650			"
M. G. Nagpore	650			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair stach	604	584		"
M.G. Khandeish	585			"
M.G. Muthia	570			"
M.G. Broach	..		604	1-25 April

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th January:—

Cotton		5,417 balns.
Wheat		3,417 cwts
Linseed		1,066 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.		84 "
Gingellyseed		Nil
Poppyseed		Nil
Groundnuts		700 "
Castorseed		323 "
Rice		Nil
Myrabolams		Nil
Coltonseed		Nil
Mowrasood		4,360 "
Gram		1,446 "
Jowar		Nil
Maize		4,016 "
Barley		Nil

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	530	490	475	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	570	490	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	565	545	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	610	590	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	655	635	..	Ready
Wardha Hinghat M.G.)	..	655	635	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	570	..	600	1/25th April. 18
Matuna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready

BULLION.

The Silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 27-11.
Sovereign 17-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits. 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 216½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York. Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 0-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
4 per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 57.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice 86.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79½.
Municipal Long dated 78½.
Municipal Short dated. 90
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July 78
3 per cent. Municipal Tonsa 93.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was put through. In the new market also a fair amount of business was done particularly in Simplex, Fazulbhoys, Pearls and Tata Steels.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standadds 1,965, Swadeshi 1,880, Simplex 845, Pearls 802/8, New Greats 297/8, Madhavjee 2,100, Indore Malwa 385, Indian Bleaching 205, Finlay, 415, Fazulbhoy 790, Ed. Sassoon 215, David 605, Currimbhoy 420, Crescent 235, Nagpur 2,555, Bombay United 847/8, Katni ordinary 277/8 Katni, deferred 1,440, Tata Ordy 262/8, Deferreds 1,145, Bombay Burma 1,060, Bombay Steam 290, and Tata Hydro 1,165.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—Simplex Standards 1,970, Swadeshi 1,880, New Greats 822/8, Shapurji 136/4, Pearls 375, Fazulbhoy 795, Madhavjee 2,125, Indore Malwa 385, Century 420, Gulbhoy 800, Currimbhoy 420, Crescent 235, Nagpur 2,550, Bombay United 847/8, Tata deferred 1,140, and Bombay

CONSULT

Prof. K. P[illegible]shi

Who is gifted with the [illegible]lock the mysteries of your life [illegible]ent and future and to remove [illegible]nsuccess and troubles by "Tali[illegible]

Consulting Hours 10 [illegible]

SIND PUN[illegible]

Sitaram Building, [illegible]rket.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.892 Inches
Temperature of Air	74 1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.2 "
Dew Point	65.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.745 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82 3 "
Minimum do.	68.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NNW, NE
Movement of Wind do	do. 130 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8 ft.		Day of Week.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8 ft.	
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.		h.	m.	f.	in.
Mon.	7	m	4	25	0	7		m	0	24a	18 8
			7	24	5						
Tues.	8	m	6	24	0	8		m	1	0	22 3
			8	25a	5				1	29a	18 1
Wed.	9	m	7	20	24	10	9	m	2	17	21 10
			9	26a	20	6			2	19a	17 3
Thur.	10	m	8	30	25	3	10	m	3	18	21 1
			10	0½	27	8			3	5a	16 4
Fri	11	m	9	33	25	11	11	m	4	8	20 3
			10	43a	28	9			3	59a	15 6
Sat.	12	m	10	27	26	8	12	m	4	52	19 3
			11	28a	20	8			4	3'a	14 10
Sun.	13	m	11	16	27	5	13	m	5	33	18 4
									5	17a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 7 (Monday)	" 7h 14m.	" 6h 1 m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 7h 14m	" 6h 1 m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 7h 14m	" 6h m
" 10 (Thursday	" 7h 14m	" 6h 2m
" 11 (Friday)	" 7h 15m	" 6h 18m
" 12 (Saturday)	" 7h 15m	" 6h 19m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 7h 15m	" 6h 40m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m:
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918,	5	5	19.6 p.m:
New Moon	"	13	4	5 8 a m
First Quarter	"	19	8	7 9 p m
Full Moon	"	27	8	44 2 a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at some stations; night temperature continues in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess during the day in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the northern half of the division but has become nearly normal in the southern half; day temperature is below normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 7th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-fall. 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	71.8	58.0	87	..	2.48	—3.05
Do. (5th Jan)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Jan)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Jan)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	74.2	45.3	76	..	0.02	—0.31
Rawalpindi	..	66.6	32.8	86	..	0.21	—2.67
Lahore	..	70.9	37.8	90	..	0.06	—0.55
Hissar	..	74.9	41.0	79	..	0.18	..
Ambala	..	69.7	44.3	90	..	0.86	—0.72
Delhi	..	70.2	43.2	80	..	0.19	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	..	73.1	44.3	57	..	0.06	—0.43
Mainpuri	..	73.3	44.2	83	..	0.04	—0.69
Jhansi	..	78.4	43.1	57	..	0	—0.51
Cawnpore	..	71.1	42.0	88	..	0.40	—0.42
Allahabad	..	71.7	42.8	80	..	0.39	—0.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	..	79.9	48.8	92	..	0.02	—0.17
Karachi	..	76.0	58.7	93	..	0	—0.25
Ajmer	..	74.0	40.4	86	..	0	—0.50
Jaipore	..	78.5	46.1	85	..	0	—0.43
Kotah	..	78.6	46.4	58	..	0	—0.57
Mount Abu	..	69.0	50.2	28	..	0	—0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
WEST—							
Bhuj	..	80.4	43.9	67	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	..	74.6	56.7	90	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	..	80.6	55.3	54	..	0	—0.10
Rajkot	..	82.6	47.7	45	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	..	83.0	48.0	51	..	0	—0.32
Surat	..	86.2	54.1	48	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	..	84.8	54.3	20	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	..	81.8	44.3	45	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	..	77.1	42.8	54	..	0	—0.38
Indore	..	77.5	43.8	71	..	0	—0.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	..	72.9	39 9	71	..	0.98	+0.01
Saugor	..	78.1	50.4	34	..	0	—1.12
Hoshangabad	..	77.1	44.4	53	..	0	—1.10
Khandwa	..	81.7	44.6	52	..	0	—0.83
Akola	..	83.7	45.5	38	..	0	—1.38
Ammoti	..	8 .3	55.8	32	..	0	—1.28
Nagpur	..	80.1	46.5	47	..	0	—1.41
Chanda	..	81.3	44.0	61	..	0	—1.17
Raipur	..	77.0	48.1	61	..	0	—0.74
KONKAN—							
Bombay	..	82.3	67.3	82	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	..	86.0	63.3	41	..	0.08	+0.38
Marmigao	..	82.7	67.0	74	..	2.95	+4.81
Karwar	..	89.1	64.6	72	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	..	83.2	44.0	42	..	1.40	+0.68
Ahmednagar	..	8 .1	44.8	40	..	1.14	+0 14
Poona	..	83.0	46.3	68	..	3.65	+2.60
Sholapur	..	84.3	54.8	40	..	0.54	—0.88
Bijapur	..	81.0	55.0	57	..	0.07	—0.12
Belgaum	..	81.0	55.9	57	..	4.61	+2.76
Aurangabad	..	82.9	46.9	40	..	0.38	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	..	77.2	55.4	88	..	1.49	+0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Bangalore	..	91.4	69.8	56	..	2.40	—0.90
Calicut	..	87.0	73.1	90	..	7.27	+1.33
Cochin	..	88.0	72.7	68	..	13.32	+5.69
Colombo	..	88.4	72.9	90	..	15.58	—2.90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	..	79.8	62.1	80	..	11.34	+5.29
Bellary	..	84.5	57.7	66	..	8.14	+0.04
Cudd-pah	..	84.5	60.1	81	..	4.11	—0.38
Madras	..	82.3	66.7	79	..	14.81	+4.52
Bangalore	..	78.9	54.0	77	..	1.90	—1.51
Coimbatore	..	86.0	62.4	72	..	6.97	+2.42
Trichinopoly	..	84.9	64.1	70	..	6.10	—1.69
Negapatam	..	80.2	68.9	80	..	36.10	+8.36

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Miss H F Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser aged.
Messrs. J Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse 5 years.
Mr. J Stewart's b e g Anthracite 5 years.
Mr J Merven's b e g Dersingham aged.
Messrs Heath and R. D. Sethna's br e g Brendan 5 years.
Mr. Sorabji Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance aged.
Messrs. J H Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor aged.
Mr R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 6 years.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr J L Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi 5 years.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn 6 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress 5 years.
Major Sir G Beaumont's b e h Dorian 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk 4 years.
Mr. A Nunjee's ch e h Bedspread 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e h Dolphinton, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Primrose 6 years.
M. Gold's b e g Joyous Gard 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and R. D. Sethna's ch e m Foolish Fancy 6 years.
Mr. Heaths' b e g Weyhill, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Wawnflete 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, aged.
Mr E L F De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. E L F De Soysa's br e g Mordennis 4 years.
Mr. M Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Lieut-Col. Cairnes and Captain Saniford's b e m Kit Grey Leg aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's bl e g Aquatint 5 years.
Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr A Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 5 years.
Mr. J Merven and Captain P Bonnet's ch e Fari Lad, 4 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer aged.
Mr. E L F De Soysa's bl e m Memento, years.
Mr. M Goculdass' b e g Decorum 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest 5 years.
Mr. R. Macalister's b e g Sentimentalist 4 years.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Miss H F Petit's b e m Taxi Girl 6 years.
Messrs. J K Irani and Guthrie's b e g Lupinus 4 years.
Mr. J H Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, 6 years
Captain Sirdar M N Sitoles' ch e g Arras, 4 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br e g Andoversford, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nunjee's ch e m Dyna 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 5 years
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b ch h Indian Apple 5 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose 4 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina aged.
Mr A Hope's b e m Drill Mistress aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br m Rochambole 4 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes 6 years.
Mr. E. E. S's ch e m Przemsyl 4 years.
Mr. E L F De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.
Mr. E L F De Soysa's ch e m Rosemary 5 years.
Mr. E L F De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout, 4 years
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious aged.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs A S Oomer and K Kadam's ch h Second String 13-3½ 4 yrs.
Mr J K Irani's b a h Creme de Menthe 14-0 6 yrs.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven 4 yrs.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora 14-0 5 yrs.
Mr S N Mahomed's b a h Najdi 13-3½ aged.
Messrs Mubarak and A K Essa's g a h Dartmoor 13-3½ 4 yrs.
Mr. J Kathedris's g a h Gurkha 13-0½ aged
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck 13-3 aged.
Major Sir G Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow aged.
Mr. K Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra 13-3½ aged.
Mr Arnold's ch a h Tawakul 14-0 aged.
Mr A Nanjee's g a h Full House aged.
Mr. A Nanjee's g a h Acetine 14-0 6 yrs.
Mr Jassim bin Mohamed Ebrahim's g a h Edward aged.
Mr Kassoon Kathoon's b a h Tasamania 3 yrs.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz 13-3 aged.
Messrs. Kassim Hoosein and A A Hoosain's b a h The Ally 13-3½ aged.
Mr. G Peerbhai's g a h Malayeb 13-1½ aged.
Mr Dada Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 6 yrs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil 14-0 aged.
Mr Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.
Mr Noble's g a h Hudban aged.
Mr Heath's b a h Vanguard 14-0 aged.
Mr Heath's g a h Palermo 3 yrs.
Mr Hoshang Jamsetjee's ch a h Safi 13-2½ aged
Mr Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer aged.
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Nassau 6 yrs.
Mr Arnold's b a h Salim 13-3 6 yrs.
Mr A R Dakeel's ch a h Equator 14-0 aged.
Mr Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil 13-2½ 5 yrs.
Mr Amar's ch a h Aurangazeeb 5 yrs.
Messrs S R A Wahab and Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Balloon 4 yrs.
Mr Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee 4 yrs.
Mr A A Mahomed's g a h Akbar 4 yrs.
Mr Haji Ahmed Baghdady's b a h Shailan 6 yrs.
Mr R R S's g a h Longboat 14-0 aged.
Mr R R S's b a h Pacific 5 yrs.
Mr Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 6 yrs.
Mr Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning 13-2½ aged.
Mr M Abraham's ch a h Brave Boy 13-3 aged.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A S Oomer's b a h Union Jack 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. J K Irani's g a h Excelsior aged.
Mr F M Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk aged.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½ aged.
Messrs a Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0 aged.
Mr Hammond's ch a h Durban 13-3 aged.
Mr Downes' b a h Beyrut aged.
Messrs Dara Cowasjee and A A Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-3½ aged.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz 13-3½ aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury 13-1½ aged.
Messrs J Stewart and Guthrie's b a h East Court aged.
Mr G R Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan 14-0 aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax 6 years.
Mr Heath's b a h Collingwood 5 years.
Mr Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer aged.
Mr Abdul Bakhi. Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir 5 years.
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Osprey aged.
Mr R R S's g a h Kayid 6 years.
Mr R R S's g a h Dhaman aged.
Mr M Goculdass g a h Tajilmulook aged.
Mr M Goculdass g a h Sparrow Hawk aged.
Mr M Goculdass b a h Royal Court 6 years.
Mr M Goculdass b a h Balos 13-3½ aged.

It is understood that a deputation of representatives of non-Brahmin communities in Mysore State will wait on his Highness the Maharaja to present him an address and to lay before him their prayers regarding the great necessity of adopting the principle of communal representation in all local municipal and legislative bodies in Mysore and as regards certain questions pertaining to education and public services.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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PROSECUTION OF TALATI.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the case in which one Chunilal Bhaichand, who is Japti-Talati of the village of Bedia, Panch Mahals, is being tried before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Godhra, for alleged snatching away of a Gandhi petition from the hands of an agriculturist. The first portion of the report appeared in these columns yesterday:—

The fifth witness called was Purshotam Nathabhai. In examination-in-chief he said he was a Brahmin by cast, 29 years old, a native physician by occupation and a resident of Vejalpur. He further said there is a Home Rule League Branch at Vejalpur. He was the Secretary of the Branch for the last two or two and half months. He knew that copies of a petition to be presented to Mr. Montagu were issued to some persons for the purpose of taking signatures of people and then sending the petition on to Bombay. Along with the copies of the petition were also issued copies of resolutions passed at the Godhra Conference. He had sent some copies to Bedia to a man called Chhaganlal Maganlal. To him copies of the petition and of the resolutions were sent. The copies were sent to him in "Asu Sud."

(To the Court) Lallu Bapu is a member of the Home Rule League Branch at Vejalpur.

Mr. Motibhai: Were signatures taken on the forms by Changanlal?

The Court: Are you speaking of Chhaganlal or of Lallu taking the signatures?

Mr. Motibhai: Your Honour, I am first dealing with the signatures, that were taken on this particular form by Chhaganlal before it was handed over to Lallu.

(To the Witness.): How many signatures had Chhaganlal obtained on the form before it was given to Lallu?

Witness: About 25 signatures. Having got those signatures Chhaganlal said he did not expect to get 25 signatures. Having got those signatures Chhaganlal said he did not expect to get more signatures, so he asked Lallu to get more signatures, because Lallu happened to be a resident of Bedia and, therefore, he could easily get more signatures. It was with this object that the form for signatures was given to Lallu. Together with the form of the petition a copy of the resolutions of the Godhra Conference was also given to Lallu. That was three or four days before the beginning of the Divali Holidays.

THREAT AND ABUSE.

At about three or four in the evening of the 16th November, 1917, Lallu came to the shop of Masuk Purshotum. There Lallu told what had happened in regard to the paper being snatched from his hands by the accused. Lallu said "The accused had snatched away the paper from my hands; kindly see that he returns it to me, so that I can get more signatures." Lallu gave this information at 4 o'clock in the evening. He said that the paper was snatched away in the morning. He also said "When taking away the paper from my hands, the accused gave me a threat and also abuses." Witness then told Lallu "Go away, I will go to the accused and demand the paper." Witness then went to Bedia at about 6 o'clock. There were six persons in all who then went to Bedia, namely, Chhaganlal Maganlal Mahasukh Mulji, Manilal Mahasukh, Purshotam Nathabhai, and Vadilal Mahasukh. These six persons went to Bedia and visited the shop of Himmatlal Goolab. From that shop they sent Chhaganlal Maganlal to the accused to get the paper back, which he had snatched away from the hands of Lallu. Chhaganlal came back and said that the accused had refused to return the form. Afterwards while all these people were sitting at the shop, the accused came there. He was requested by them to return the form. He said "I will not give it to you. I will not give it to you." Afterwards at about 10 o'clock at night all the 6 people returned to their homes. When these 6 people went to Bedia, they inquired one MMagan Dwarkadas like this: "Is it true that the accused had snatched away a paper from the hands of Lallu?" This question came to be asked to Magan for this reason that Magan had gone to Bedia on that day. In reply to the inquiry Magan said "The accused has snatched away the paper from the hands of Lallu, but I do not know whether or not he is going to return it." He said again "It is true that the accused snatched away the paper from the hands of Lallu, but whether he will return it or not I cannot say." After the witness had returned to his house Haribhai Bhaiji came to him on the 18th November, 1917. He came to the witness at about 2 o'clock. Haribhai Bhaiji came to the witness, that is, he came to the witness at the shop of Mahasukh. Haribhai came to the witness on the 18th November and said on that day Lallu Bapu, the complainant, had come to him and said "Yesterday I was detained by the accused till 12 o'clock, allowing me to go home for food only for half an hour."

The Court: What is your object in going into all these details, Mr. Motibhai?

Mr. Motibhai: The reason is this, the complaint in this case was made on the 24th, but we want to show that long before that we had made enquiries in the matter and had forwarded a petition signed by Lallu, the complainant, to the Home Rule League Office at Bombay.

REPORT TO BOMBAY LEAGUE.

Witness continued his answers as follows:—Haribhai said Lallu told him "I returned to the accused after half an hour, because the accused had said to me that he would take me to the Collector. I was thus threatened; therefore, I returned to the accused within half an hour. At that time the Fouzdar Saheb was with the accused. The Fouzdar Saheb took my Home Rule Badge, examined it, and I told him that I am a member of the Home Rule League. The Fouzdar Saheb then returned the badge and the form to me; I was then going away from the back door of the Chora, when the accused called me and snatched away the paper from my hands again; he abused me and threatened me and snatched away the paper from my hands." Witness said after this interview with Haribhai he reported the matter to the Home Rule League office in Bombay after taking Lallu's signature on a petition which was also sent to the Bombay Home Rule League Office.

(To the Court): The petition of Lallu was written by Mahasukh Mulji. The report was despatched to Bombay on the 18th and a wire was sent to Bombay on the 19th to the effect that the whole matter was posted the day before. Witness saw the accused afterwards on the 22nd at Vejalpur; witness and his friend asked the accused to return them the form.

(To the Court): They did ask the accused to give them the form back.

(To Counsel): The accused challenged them. The accused did not give them the paper back. The accused said if he gave the paper back he would lose his influence in his "Gaum." Witness could not say if all the six people that had gone to Bedia were members of the Home Rule League. He did not remember that. Witness knew Kabhai Mahasukh Modi; witness also knew Himat; he knew they are partners. Kabhai Mahasukh Modi was present in Court, he was related to the accused, they sat together and ate together, "They are 'Bhai-band.'"

(Cross-examination was reserved.)

FORCIBLY DISPOSSESSED.

The sixth witness examined was Mahasukh Vasanji. In examination-in-chief he said he was a Shravak Vania, 42 years of age, and a resident of Vejalpur, carrying on the business of cloth merchant. He was a Joint-Secretary of the Home Rule League Branch in Vejalpur. He knew the complainant Lallu Bapu. On 16th November, 1917, *Kartak Sud*, Lallu came to the witness, at witness's shop, and told witness that the accused had snatched away from his hands the form on which signatures were to be taken in connection with the petition that was to be made to Mr. Montagu. Lallu said "When I refused to give the form to the accused, the accused took it from me by force." Lallu reported this matter to the witness the same day it took place. Lallu told witness that the accused snatched away the form after threatening him. When Lallu said this to the witness, there was present, at the witness's shop, Purshotam Nathabhai, the Secretary of the Home Rule League Branch. Lallu told the same story to Purshotam Nathabhai also. When Lallu made this complaint, witness and Purshotam said to him "We will go to the accused in the evening." Witness, however, did not go to the accused at Bedia in the evening; other people did go. Lallu saw witness again on the 18th, that was about 2 or 3 o'clock. That was also in the same shop as before. Lallu then said he had been to the accused for the form, but the accused did not give it to him. He also said he had been to the accused for the form on the 17th. He said the accused did not give him the paper. Lallu said the papers were with the Fouzdar Saheb when he went to the accused for them on the 17th, and he got them from the Fouzdar Saheb; Lallu also said "After taking the papers from the Fouzdar Saheb, as I was returning, the accused took them back from me, after threatening me."

Witness (in reply to the Court) said that his shop was a few yards away from the place where the Home Rule League Library was situated; the shop was at the corner of the street.

(Cross-examination was reserved.)

ABUSING RIGHT AND LEFT.

The seventh witness called was Soram Bhaiji. In examination-in-chief he said he was a Baria by caste, was less than sixty years old (Laughter.)

The Court: May be fifty-five. (Renewed laughter.)

He was an agriculturist by profession and was a resident at Bedia. The Fouzdar Saheb came to Bedia 2 or 3 days after Divali. Witness went to the Chora when the Fouzdar Saheb came there. The Fouzdar Saheb had sent for witness together with an accused in another case. Witness knew the complainant, Lallu, (in this case); when he went to the Chora at the instance of the Fouzdar Saheb, Lallu was not there.

Witness went there first and Lallu came afterwards. When Lallu came there he sat near the accused and the Fouzdar Saheb. Witness was then sitting a little away from them. Lallu sat there for an hour or half an hour; when witness went there, the Fouzdar Saheb had a paper in his hands, half an hour afterwards the Fouzdar Saheb gave the paper to Lallu. After taking the paper, Lallu was going home. At that time witness was in the compound behind the Chora. When Lallu had turned to go home after getting the paper from the Fouzdar Saheb, the accused called Lallu.

(To the Court): The accused called Lallu when he was going home after getting the paper from the Fouzdar Saheb.

(To the Counsel): The accused called Lallu and said to him "I shall never part with that paper." Lallu then did not give the paper to the accused, but the accused snatched the paper away from the hands of Lallu Bapu. The accused used threatening language to Lallu when he took the paper from Lallu's hands. The accused also abused Lallu at that time and said "Will you again take the paper from me?" After the accused had taken the paper from Lallu, he said to Kabhai Mawsang, Police Patel, to take charge of the paper, but Kabhai refused to do so. Kabhai was near the accused at the back of the Chora. The accused told Kabhai to take the paper. Kabhai said "I will not take it." The accused then asked witness to take the paper, and he said "I will not take it." But the accused abused him and Lallu and said to the witness "Why do you not take it?" and, therefore, he took it. The accused warned witness not to part with the paper. Witness did not tell the Fouzdar Saheb that the accused had taken the paper from Lallu. Witness did not show the paper to the Fouzdar Saheb. Witness went home after the accused had given him the paper. Four or five days afterwards the accused sent for the paper.

(To the Court): The accused sent a man to take the witness to him. Witness then went to the Chora. There he met the accused and one Jivankhan. He was a Havildar. Witness and the Havildar were then sent to witness's house to take the paper back to the accused. Witness went to his house, took the paper, and returned to the accused with the Havildar. Then witness went to Lallu's house with the Havildar; but he was told that Lallu had gone to Vejalpur. When witness and the Havildar brought the paper to the accused, the accused was near a "Nalla." He and another man were sitting there. Witness gave the accused the paper. In a short time it was dusk and then Lallu came that way. He was passing that way to his house. The accused said "That is Lallu," and he also said "Lallu, come here." Lallu did not come. Therefore, the accused sent the Havildar to catch Lallu. The accused said to the Havildar "Go and catch the —." But Lallu escaped. Witness and the Havildar then went to Vejalpur.

(To the Court): The name of the accused in the other case was Bawa Nara. He was convicted, sentenced for 3 months, and was now in jail.

(Cross-examination was reserved).

PROMULGATOR OF SEVERE ORDERS.

The eighth witness called was Kabhai Mawsangh, Police Patel, Bedia. In his examination-in-chief he said he was a Baria by caste, was 55 years old, was Police Patel of Bedia, and was a resident of Bedia also. The Fouzdar Saheb came to Bedia two or three days after Divali; when he came, witness went to the Chora to see him about 12 o'clock. It was a little before noon. The Fouzdar Saheb was there. Witness knew Lallu. Lallu was sitting there when witness went there. The Fouzdar Saheb was also sitting there when witness went there. Witness saw a petition, on which signatures were taken for presentation of a petition to Mr. Montagu. Witness saw the paper with the Fouzdar Saheb. After a short time the Fouzdar Saheb returned the paper to Lallu Bapu. Lallu Bapu did not go away with the paper; he was called by the accused from the back yard of the Chora. That was while Lallu Bapu was going out of the Chora to his house. The accused then called Lallu Bapu back. Lally was called by the accused while he was going away from the back part of the Chora.

(To the Court.): Witness was then in the back yard of the Chora.

(To Counsel.): When the accused called Lallu, he said to Lallu "Why do you take away the petition? Why are you taking away the application? Bring it to me." Lallu did not then willingly give the paper to the accused; the accused snatched it away from the hands of Lallu.

(To the Court.): The accused said to Lallu "I will not allow you to take away the paper; you should not take the paper back to your house. Why do you take the paper back to your house. Why do you take the petition away when I told you not to take it away?"

The Court: That is all?

Witness: Yes, then the accused snatched away the paper from the hands of Lallu. The accused afterwards wanted to give the paper to the witness, but the latter refused to take it. Witness refused to keep the paper, because the Fouzdar Saheb had returned it to Lallu. Witness added "Why should I keep the paper? I am not superior to the Fouzdar "Saheb." Therefore. I did not keep it." Then the accused gave the paper to Soram Bhaiji. Soram Bhaiji took it. He did not willingly take it. He was compelled to take it by the accused. The accused told him "You take it," and Soram Bhaiji was bound to take it. Lallu Bapu and Soram Bhaiji belong to the same hamlet. At one time Soram Bhaiji was alone a Mewasdar; now he had partner; he was, at first, a Patel. When Lallu was going away after the Fouzdar Saheb had returned to him the paper, Lallu was immediately called by the accused; there was no delay. (To the Court.): Immediately after receiving the paper from the Fouzdar Saheb, Lallu was going away, but he was immediately, called by the accused. The accused called Lallu there and then. (Cross-examination was reserved.)

FLIGHT FOR ESCAPE.

The ninth witness was Mawa Mana. In examination-in-chief he said he was a Baria by caste, 40 or 45 years of age.

The Court: May be 50?

No. (Laughter.)

The Court: 60?

No. May be 50. (Renewed laughter.)

The Court: You will agree to 52?

Yes. (Loud laughter.)

He was an agriculturist by occupation and a resident of Bedia. Seven or eight days after Divali he went to Vejalpur and returned from there on the eighth day. On his way back he saw the accused sitting by a "Nala." He was alone.

(To the Court): The "nala" was a little distant from Bedia. The accused called him and said "Come here. Sit down." Witness sat down there; he went and sat there at the request of the accused. Then came Soram Bhaiji and Jivankhan, the Havildar. They came there from the other side. Then Soram Bhaiji gave a form to the accused. Then the accused asked Soram Bhaiji "Where is Lallu Bapu?" Soram said Lallu had gone to Vejalpur. Shortly it became dusk and at that time Lallu Bapu came there from the other side. Then the accused called Lallu; the accused said "There, Lallu is coming." Lallu did not come when called by the accused. Then the accused said to the Havildar "Go and catch the—and bring him here." But Lallu began to run and escaped. (Cross-examination was reserved.)

TO FOREGO HIS MEALS.

The tenth witness called was Dama Fateh. In examination-in-chief he said he was a Baria by caste, was 40 to 55 years old (Laughter), was an agriculturist by occupation, and resided at Bedia.

(To the Court.):— His age is 50 (Renewed laughter.)

To Counsel: He knew Lallu Bapu, the complainant. He saw Lallu Bapu at the Chora on the third day of the (Hindu) New Year's Day.

(To the Court.)r He saw Lallu Bapu at the Chora when he (witness) went there to draw water from the well; then the accused was abusing Lallu very dreadfully.

(To Counsel): The accused was there, he was abusing Lallu Bapu very badly by his mother, father and sister. The accused was abusing Lallu Bapu because Lallu was demanding a paper back from the accused. The accused in answer was saying—I refused to give the paper to you yesterday; then, why do you come for it again to-day?" Then Lallu said to the accused "Why do you detain me? Allow me to go home for my meal." Then the accused said Lallu—I will not allow you to go home for meal; I will detain you here." Witness had been at that time to the Chora to draw water from the well. The well was near the Chora. When he was drawing water from the well, he heard Lallu Bapu being abused by the accused; therefore, witness went to the Chora and heard further abuses being showered on Lallu Bapu, by the accused. (Cross-examination was reserved.)

Mr. Motibhai: We have dropped other witnesses, your Honour.

The Court: We will fix the next hearings on the 14th and 15th instant, when they will be held at Bedia. (Mr. Mothibhai being engaged on the 15th in another case). You can finish the Court-witness on the 14th your friends will attend while your witnesses will be cross-examined.

Mr. Mothibhai: Thanks, your Honour.

The next two hearings will be held at Bedia on the 14th and 15th instant.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

MR. WILSON ON THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

According to a Washington cable, dated November 8th, in his Thanksgiving Day Proclamation Dr. Wilson lays stress upon the fact that, with reasonable practical economy, the United States has an abundance to supply the needs of the Allies as well as her own. The proclamation is as follows:—

It has long been an honoured custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even amidst the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, amidst sorrow and great peril, because, even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us, we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise. We have been given an opportunity to serve mankind, as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all nations in the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

In this day of the revelation of our duty, not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed to us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigour of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe reasonable practical economy, an abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of the new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

And while we render thanks for those things, let us pray to Almighty God that, in all humbleness of spirit, we may look always for His guidance that we may be kept constantly in the spirit and purpose of His service, that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and comradeship and common justice may be vouchsafed to all the nations of the earth.

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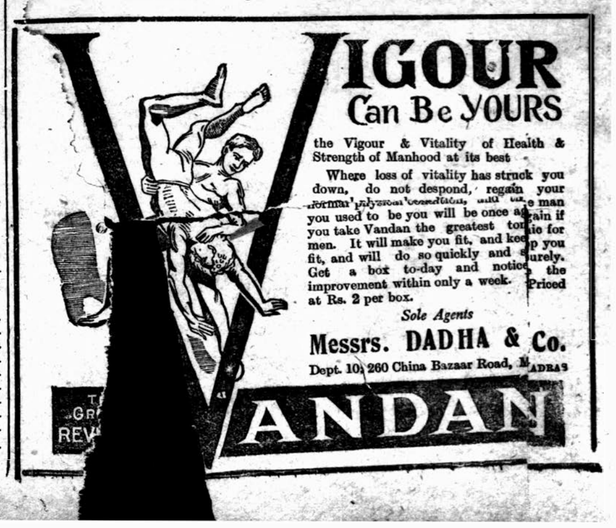

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VANDAN

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive at Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for B. A. E Force Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9.30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45 8.0 and 10-45.
Miss Tarabai's Circus, 9-30 p.m.
Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. P. M.	Dep P. M.
Punjab Mail	10 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	10 40	7 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba :—

	BOMBAY	
	Arr. P. M.	Dep P. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Gathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 ..	21 12

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT ESPLANADE

By kind permission of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon their band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand today at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

An Indian Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus) has been presented by Mr. R. C. Thomson, Divisional Forest Officer, Yeotmal.

ARYAN EXELSIOR LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Aryan Excelsior League was held on Sunday morning and intercession prayers for the speedy termination of the present war were offered by the members of the League.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Sunday the 13th January, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on Saturday the 12th January, 1918. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

FIRST AID RESULTS.

The following Students from the Free First Aid Class conducted under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League are declared successful after being examined by Dr. Kapadia :—

V. V. Pandit, N. V. Danji, M. B. Kirtikar, V. H. Acharya, V. A. Kabadi, R. D. Tipnis, N. D. Thakur, R. M. Mahimkar, S. M. Senit, M. D. Karmarkar.

V. V. Pandit is awarded the Mr. Naik prize which was to be given to the student acquiring the highest number of marks.

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB.

An inter-cricket match of the above club was played on Sunday last between the teams of Messrs. Sharma and Parekh, and resulted in a draw. Mr. Mehta scored a century from Parekh's side. During lunch time Mr. V. P. Mehta was presented a silver-framed photograph of himself represented as wicket-keeper, in token of remembrance of his representation in the Hindu team 1917, Quadrangular Cricket.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

FIRST AID CLASS EXAMINATION.

The students of "A First Aid Class" organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association at the Sanitary Institute in Princess Street in November last, were examined by Captain E. S. Phipson D.S.O., I.M.S., on the 6th instant and the following were declared successful:—

Messrs. Mangesh Pandurang Rege; Mahomed Umar M. Shaik; Hassan Mahomed Ibrahim Mulla; Jacob Ezra; I. S. Nathan; Beramfram Sorabsha Dhunjishaw; D. J. Gabbay; T. P. D. Gupta.

FILM-VERSION OF "LIFE OF CHRIST."

As will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere a film-version of the Life of Jesus Christ is to be shown at Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi for three nights only, to-night and on Thursday and Friday next at the 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. shows. As such a film has been rarely exhibited in Bombay of recent, the opportunity should not be missed by the public of seeing the same at Edward Theatre.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

482-15—(Mirza M and M. Naranji Waghji Keshowji Waghji and ors, Madh K and Ch. Tyabji D and Co, Ard H D and Co.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

699-17.—Chitnis M & Kanga, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry v. Kashinath Govind Mantri.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES,

465-17.—Khandwalla & Co., Raichand Motichand & Co. a firm v. Chitta Karson, Part Heard, 4-9-17, Against 2 & 8 Defendants.

416-16.—Surveyor & Co., Krishnadas Govardhandas v. Dattatrya Balcrishna Tapri & ors.

463-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navgn Co. Ld. v. Seth Lekhraj Chellaram, Rustomji & Cir.

546-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v. Mahomedally Abdullalli Patheria, Mehta D & L.

561-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Badrinarayen Gangadhar a firm v. Kantilal Sakerlal, Pandia & Co.

587-17.—Unwalla P & P, Mahomed Haji Hashan Javeri alias Mahomed Jusub Haji Hasham Javeri v. Mahomedally Abdullally Zayamir, Captain & V.

829-17.—Lattie & Co., Beg Mahomed Haji Hasham Haji Varim.

1152-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Kapurchand Ramchand v. Mathuradas Morarji.

1162-17.—Purnanand & Co., Suryaprasad Chunilal v. Ramramdas alias Chandbhai Meraji.

1290-17.—Ard H D & Co., Sulleman Haji Juma v. Bhogilal Laloobhai.

1296-17.—Mans H M & Co., Jehangir F Gagrat v. Ebrahim Khan Valade Karim Khan.

1311-17.—Dikshit D P, Pooranmall Goolji Singhanee v. Khemraj Shrikisson, Wachha & Co.

1313-17.—Madh K & Ch., Gopaldas Haridas & Co. a firm & anr v. Ramvillas Bhagwandas Chinnmalyalla.

1359-17.—Motichand & D, Laxmidas Gordhandas v. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm.

1333-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Dana Fatta & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Sorabji Mukadam, Dubash & Co.

1372-17.—Ardesir H D & Co., Rattanji Sorabji Contractor v. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Postwalla & anr.

1379-17.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamacy Asson & Co. a firm v. Nowroji Jamshedji Mistry.

1352-17.—Amin & Desai, Gordhandas Damodhardas & anr v. Kishowji Govindji. Ardesir H D & Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES

1115-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Charles J Mathews v. H Gulam Husein Saddarudin a firm.

1145-17.—Captain & V. Messrs Salemahomed Peermahomed & Co. a firm v. The Binod Mills Co. Ld.

1196-17.—Madh K & Ch, Hemraj Jairam & anr v. Bijji Dossa & anr.

1245-17.—C P D'Cunha, Sakinabai & ors v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman Goolamally.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1-18.—Captain & V. Dada Miya Khandwani v. Messrs. J A Grant & Co., Wadia & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ard H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Wachha and ors, Mehta D and L. Motichand and D, Part heard 17-12-17.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kallianji Umersey and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, By Macleod J., 16-3-16, against 2nd defendant only.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co, Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—121-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

186-17—Daphtary F and D, Ramkrishna Madeo Chonkar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors, Hiralal and Co, Pandia and Co.

811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

1254-17—Matubhai J and M. Bezonji Shapurji Madan v Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla, Payne and Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

1320-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v. Herbert R Greaves and ors, Payne and Co, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISMS.

P P No. 23-17.—In Person, Maniram Poonjaji v. Jamnadas Bhagwandas, Mulji & Ard.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th January, 1918, was 30.122 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

LECTURES BY WORLD-FAMOUS SCIENTIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public of Bombay will be pleased to hear that Sir Jagadish Bose, the great Indian Scientist, is paying Bombay his first visit and has kindly consented to give a couple of popular lectures on the 22nd and 24th of January at the Royal Opera House with the help of the delicate instruments of his own invention which have won world-wide renown. He has asked us to make all necessary arrangements in Bombay. As the public are aware, Sir Jagadish has appealed to the country for help to carry forward the great national work represented by his Institute in Calcutta. We feel that on an occasion like this it would only be in keeping with the great reputation Bombay has already established for its public-spirited generosity in helping every movement that concerns the welfare of our country, that a substantial sum should be handed over to Sir Jagadish during his visit to our city. We would therefore appeal to the public in Bombay to make Dr. Bose's lectures and mission a triumphant success.

Every subscriber of Rs. 100 and every multiple of Rs. 100 shall be entitled to a seat in the stalls or in the first row of the dress circle according to the amount subscribed. Subscribers of larger amounts will be entitled to a box. All subscribers of Rs. 50 and above and under Rs. 100 will be entitled to a seat in the dress circle, while subscribers of Rs. 5 will be entitled to other seats in the house. We appeal to the citizens of Bombay to come forward and show their appreciation of the work of one who is not only the greatest Indian scientist of the day but is also acknowledged to be one of the world's foremost geniuses.

All subscriptions should be sent to the undersigned at 23 *Churchgate Street*, where seats will be assigned for both days in order of subscriptions received.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI,
COWASJI JEHANGIR (jun.)

Bombay, January 7th, 1917.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	80
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay	81
Wheat White Delhi soft red	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nominal	

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	77/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	76/9

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian	79/6
(All wheats two shillings advance owing to ext a charge 480 lbs. in bags.)	

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Dec Jan. Buyers	660
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Buyers.. ..	650

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	£95

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£131
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nominal	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nominal ..	20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan-Mar ..	2/6½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 5th January, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 68,09,505	
" Deposits at Branches .. " 83,34,281	
	1,51,43,786
Other Deposits	29,80,05,050
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	24,56,370
Rs. ..	32,07,13,127

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,21,07,342
Other authorised Securities	22,49,479
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	1,27,71,038
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,94,71,142
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,77,93,001
Dead Stock	8,82,360
Stamps	6,857
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	12,45,417
Sundries	9,24,606
Cash	14,12,53,590
Rs. ..	32,07,13,117

CALCUTTA RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The rice market closed weak yesterday owing to unfavourable news from India and the Straits Market. In Bombay there are nearly 300,000 bags of Rangoon Rice and in Calcutta 400,000 bags in stock. The present outlook is no Rangoon rice will be demanded by Bombay in future. The steamer which was due in Rangoon next week will not arrive till the end of the month or may not come at all. The main cause of the dulness of the market in Calcutta is Bengal rice crops is a bumper one, and Bengal rice called Hooda which is considered there better in quality than Burma rice is coming freely into the market there.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION,

Bombay, Jan 7th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	6,494-8
Total up-to-date	25,04,053-8

Sir Harcourt Butler is expected to reach Bombay about the 20th January and will proceed to U. P. to take up the Lieut.-Governorship.

CORPORATION AS POST OFFICE.

ACQUISITION OF NEW BANNER.

DISCUSSION ABOUT RAILWAY FARES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, when the President referred to the appointment of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to the Most Exalted Order of the British Empire.

The Corporation also asked the President to address the Government to induce the B. B. and C. I. Railway not to increase their fares on their local trains.

The President at the outset wished the members a happy New Year and next referred to the appointment of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to the Most Exalted Order of the British Empire. The President said he was sure they were all delighted to find that Mr. Cowasji had been thus honoured. Mr. Cowasji had done magnificent work in connection with "Our Day" fund and had also rendered useful services on many previous occasions. They would all agree that he thoroughly deserved the honour that had been conferred upon him. Applause.)

NEW BANNER.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Corporation informed them of the arrival of the new Municipal banner for which a cheque for Rs. 1,000 had been received from Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy. He added that owing to the present abnormal conditions and restrictions in England, there were a number of difficulties to be overcome before the banner could be obtained, and that they were overcome was due entirely to Mr. H. W. Barrow, the late Municipal Secretary who made all the arrangements with Messrs. Edginton.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. R. S. Navalkar, the Corporation resolved to record the letter and to convey their best thanks to Mr. Barrow for the valuable assistance rendered by him in getting out the banner.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. C. M. Talyarkhan on behalf of Mr. Hirjibhai Hormasji complaining that the storm water gully-trap in his client's compound in Khetwadi Main Road always remained choked and that the Municipal plungerman did not regularly attend to the chokes, but that he was informed by the Commissioner that there was no foundation for the complaint. Mr. Talyarkhan stated that the reply was presumably based on an incorrect report from the Deputy Health Officer of the Ward. He therefore asked that the Commissioner might be asked that the matter should be investigated by him again.

The Standing Committee forwarded the Commissioner's report that he did not think that any further enquiries were called for in the matter, and recommended that Mr. Hirjibhai be replied to accordingly.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that Mr. Hirjibhai be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved that the matter be referred back to the committee for further enquiries. He said the nuisance was there still, and had not been remedied. The commissioner and the Standing Committee were entirely in the hands of the subordinate staff, and did not make any enquiries. Complaints were made repeatedly, but nothing had been done. Ratepayers had every right to expect the Corporation to look into their grievances.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the amendment.

SPECIAL INSPECTION PROPOSED.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy suggested that some of the members should immediately form themselves into a Committee and go to the spot and see whether the complaint was a genuine one. That was the only way in which these things could be remedied.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the whole principle was a wrong one. Whenever any complaint was made against any officer, it was passed on to that very officer for investigation, and the result was not always satisfactory. The Committee should go into these complaints more carefully and not merely reply that there is no truth in the complaints.

ACTING AS A POST OFFICE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the Standing committee merely acted as a post office in these matters. As soon as a complaint was received it was forwarded to the Commissioner, who again handed it to the officer against whom the complaint had been made, and when the report came the Standing Committee formally forwarded it to the Corporation with a recommendation This was not the proper course, but the Committee could not be expected to go into the complaints personally, either could the Commissioner investigate into these matters himself. The result was the complaints remained unremedied. What the Corporation wanted was a Deputy Commissioner who could attend to these matters independently of the subordinate officers, and see whether there was any ground for complaint. At present the Commissioner had no time to look into these complaints and go to the spot, and if a Deputy Commissioner were appointed he would be able to go into these matters more carefully. He supported the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that if the Standing Committee were a "post office" the Corporation was no less such, as when complaints were addressed to that body it forwarded them to the Commissioner for enquiry.

"A USELESS PROCEDURE."

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha said the present procedure was perfectly useless as it involved delay. He did not think the Corporation could be called a "post office." It had recognised long ago that a body like it could not go into such complaints itself. He doubted if enquiries by members of the Standing Committee would be useful because it involved delay, and he thought the only effective way of dealing with the matter was for the Corporation to appoint vigilance committees for each ward, who should go immediately on receipt of complaints, to make enquiries and then report the matter to the Corporation.

The amendment was carried.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in reply to a complaint from some gentlemen, regarding the proposed increase of fares on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The letter stated:

"In continuation of Government letter No. 876-Ry., dated 27th July 1917 I am directed to inform you that the Railway Companies have intimated that there is no intention at present of increasing the fares for season tickets in connection with the suburban and local service except that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway it is proposed to discontinue the discount hitherto allowed on the three-monthly and six-monthly season tickets and to limit the present sliding scale basis of charge to stations as far as Borivli only so that when distances are greater than from Church Gate to Borivli the charges will be in mileage proportion on the basis of the cost of a Church Gate-Borivli ticket and for less distances the sliding scale will apply."

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati moved that the President be requested to approach Government that they would be pleased to urge upon the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company the desirability of not withdrawing the concessions hitherto granted to season ticket-holders for suburban service between Colaba and Virar as it would effect a large number of people living in the suburbs and would greatly retard the development of the suburbs.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

In support of the proposition he said that the cost of living had gone up very high; the rents had also gone up to a tremendous extent. A large number of people had gone to live in the suburbs. This had the effect of relieving the congestion in Bombay and improving the sanitation of the city. The concession which the Railway sought to take away would cause a great hardship to many people who had gone to live in the suburbs. In these days when everything had gone up to famine prices, people could not afford to pay even a slight increase in the railway fare. It was the policy of the Government to make suburban residence popular. The action of the Railway Company would frustrate this object and retard the progress.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition. He said that from the public point of view this was a very important question and he hoped that the Governmetn would see their way to agree to their reasonable demands.

PERFECTLY WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah supported the proposition. He described the relations existing between the public and the Railway companies and he submitted that they had a right for a redress of their grievances. The progress of the city depended upon the extension and growth of their suburbs. The inhabitants of India had furnished a sum of £415 millions for the trunk railways, and they had a right to ask the Government to use their good offices to induce the railway companies not to retard the progress of the spreading of the city towards the North. Cheap communications were essential to the suburban growth of a city. The high rates of railway fare was calculated to hinder the growth and expansion of the suburbs. This was a question of vital importance not only in the economic life of the city, but had an important bearing on its sanitation and social problems. It was a most important question of the moment and he hoped the Government would use their good offices in inducing the Railway Company not to take away the small concession which the public had enjoyed for years.

Mr. S. D. Navalker said that the G. I. P. Railway had not increased the rates and he thought that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should not take the initiative of doing away with a concession.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

The High Court re-opened after the Christmas vacation yesterday. One court was formed on the Original Side and Mr. Justice Kajiji took his seat there. On the Appellate Side there were three courts. In the first court Acting Chief Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor took his seat with Mr. Justice Kemp. In the second court Mr. Justice Shah sat with Mr. Justice Marten and they took admission work. The Third Court was that of Justice Sir Frank Beaman and Justice Sir John Heaton. Mofussil work was taken up by this court.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

A fire broke out at 8-15 p.m. yesterday in a three storied building in the carpet bazaar, Mandvi. The upper three floors were inhabited by Hindu families, while the ground floor was rented as a warehouse. The fire originated from some defect in the electric fitting on one of the upper floors. After the alarm was raised, there was for a time great confusion and the occupants of the floors stood in considerable danger of loss of life or injury. Fortunately, however, the various fire brigades promptly arrived on the scene and the fire was got under control in about half an hour. There was no loss of life but the first and third floors sustained considerable damage.

The commission appointed to hold enquiry into the conduct of the late kotwal of Allahabad, Sardar Mangal Singh, in connection with the recent Mohurram disturbances has found him not guilty of serious inefficiency, neglect of duty or other misbehaviour.

CHIEF JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSES COURT

SECOND JUDGE PROMOTED.

THREATENED JOBBERY AVERTED.

MR. CHITRE TO ACT AS 4TH JUDGE.

We are glad to announce that Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, took his seat yesterday on the Bench as Acting Chief Judge in the place of Mr. Kemp who has been promoted to the High Court. The appointment will give general satisfaction to the public, as it was feared that the claims of the Second Judge would be passed over, as once before, in favour of an outsider, strenuous efforts having been in progress in certain quarters with that end in view.

On his Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, taking his seat on the Bench at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Kavasji Bejonji Sethna, as Senior Member of the Bar, addressed him as follows:—

Your Honour: Before the day's work is resumed, with Your Honour's permission, I should like to say a few words on behalf of myself and the Bar of this Court. On a former occasion, it was found that there was a legal bar in the way of a pleader being appointed to the post of the Chief Judge of this Court and accordingly a representation was sent to the Government to make an amendment in the existing law. The local government promptly moved the Imperial Government and the necessary amendment was passed by the Legislative Council, this time, without any difficulty though on a prior occasion, when the same amendment was sought to be made, there was considerable opposition raised against it. We are glad that the right of pleaders has now been recognised and we offer you our respectful and sincere congratulations as the first recipient of this high honour from amongst this branch of the profession. We look upon your appointment as Acting Chief Judge with pride and gratification as one of ourselves has been selected to fill this place and we have no doubt that during your tenure of office as Chief Judge the traditions of this high office will be maintained by you, in their integrity.

His Honour in acknowledging the compliment observed that his appointment was truly speaking an honour conferred upon the pleaders and not upon him personally. He had no notice of the present proceedings and if he had been previously consulted he would have surely dissuaded Mr. Sethna and others from offering him any congratulations as having had his fingers burnt once (Loud Laughter) he would not have liked to try the experiment again. His Honour had no doubt that his tenure of office would, with the help and co-operation of the Bar, be one of harmonious and cordial relations with the Bar and that he would be able to maintain the traditions of the chair unimpaired.

PROPOSED INDIAN ACADEMY.

THE JAGADGURU'S SCHEME.

An informal meeting was convened on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, to concert measures for the organisation of an Indian Academy on the lines of the French Academy and the British Academy. Several influential gentlemen attended the meeting. The proceedings began with the arrival of his Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir Peeth, Kolhapur. Sir Bhalchandra in requesting his Holiness to open the proceedings said that his Holiness was well-known as great scholar, even before he became Jagadguru, and as one ever trying to do good to the country.

His Holiness in explaining the object of the gathering said that an institution for the comparative study of religion and philosophy was a necessity in the land of diverse races and creeds. The study of Oriental literature in all its branches needed to be greatly stimulated in these days and his Holiness expected the Academy to undertake this work.

Dr. J. J. Modi said that when he went to France he paid a special visit to the French Academy. One particular feature of the Academy was that the Forty Immortals who comprised the Academy were all white-beards; there was not a single black-bearded gentleman. They were all profound, mature and experienced scholars who had enriched their literature by splendid contributions in their own walks of life. The Academy consisted of all branches of learning and it was a pride and a special privilege to be the member of the Academy. When one member vacated his membership, his place was filled in by the unanimous vote of remaining thirty-nine and men of highest parts were actually begging for its membership. He supported his Holiness' idea of founding an Academy with all his heart and said that he had himself entertained the idea a few years ago and now that the Jagadguru revived the scheme his best support would go with it.

A few other members of the audience also joined in the discussion and made various suggestions.

Mr. Chakravarti, private secretary to the Jagadguru, read out a few letters from different persons expressing their fullest sympathy with the scheme. Mr. Padmanabhar said that he was specially sent there by H. H. Maharaja Sahaji Gaekwar of Baroda to express his Highness' fullest sympathy with the project.

Ultimately it was decided to adjourn to an early date further consideration of the scheme.

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Publication Supervisor, "Bombay Chronicle", Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 8, 1918.

"OUTSIDE EUROPE."

A statement appeared a few days ago that a consultation was in progress among the Allies concerning the peace terms offered to the Bolsheviks in Russia, and that a declaration respecting the attitude of the Allies might shortly be expected. The weighty pronouncement of Mr. Lloyd George in his address to the Trades Union delegates comprehends all the claims of the Allies which cannot be compromised. The Premier's declaration is particularly opportune, in as much as the shock of the Russian catastrophe would seem to have unsettled the views even of some of the more responsible organs which went so far as to suggest a qualified recognition of the negotiations of the Bolsheviks and, as a corollary, consideration of the proposals of the Central Powers. The enormous forces that sustain this titanic struggle, with their incalculable possibilities of dramatic developments, have made this war a succession of crises. The situation becomes still more complex when the contradictory phases of war diplomacy claim attention. The Russian debacle has hastened and intensified the possibilties of the last stages of the war, and it requires indomitable statesmanship on the part of the Allies not to allow the excitements and calamities of the hour to supersede the principles whose violation summoned them to battle. While Von Hertling is haranguing for a secret session of the Reichstag, Mr. Lloyd George has restated to the world unambiguously what we are fighting for as well as what we are not fighting for. There is nothing easier than a sensational exposition of the aims of war; the difficulty is to discern the specific claims of belligerents in the eulogy of first principles. The address of the Premier is especially welcome, as it contains specific claims with reference to the objects of the Allied campaign. It is not to destroy Germany or to hamper her legitimate aspirations in the common evolution of humanity; nor to demolish Austria; nor, again,—and this particular assurance will be received with intense gratification by Indian Moslems,— to deprive Turkey of Constantinople, that the war continues to be waged. On the other hand, for a lasting peace, an inviolable respect for "international law" must be affirmed and established. It is "Nations" therefore that would be rehabilitated by the settlement of Europe. Europe, when it becomes an aggregate of "nations," will cease to have knowledge of the now paramount claims of dynasties and other mechanical systems of Government. More than that, the respect for nations presupposes the will of nations, and it is supremely the province of that will to pronounce the hegemoney to which they should respectively belong. This doctrine of "self-determination" as against "autocracy" is the test by which the flags and frontiers of a state shall be designed in future. There is a remarkable passage in the address of the Premier in which he disavows the object of interfering with the constitution of Germany; nevertheless, assuming the test of the "national will," the claims of democracy are destined to prevail.

Once that principle of political freedom is accepted by the belligerents, what remains is its application to the issues before them. The acceptance of the principle seems to be insidiously exploited by Germany. The way in which fraudulent manoeuvres are employed for recording the will of provinces like Lithunia and the Courland, leaves the problem of negotiating with the Germans on the basis of a common test almost insuperably difficult. Trotzky himself was shocked into delivering a diatribe against German perfidy. In the actual processes of "self-determination," their duplicity and intrigue gives to the enemy a consummate advantage. Russia herself is likely to despair of the great principles for which the revolution began when dealing with the diabolic machinations of the Germans.

The recognition of "international rights" involves the admission of injury to Belgium, and the obligation to restore the countryand indemnify her for her unspeakable wrongs—so far as human reparation can atone for inhuman atrocities. The national rights of Poland, Italia Irredenta, and Alsace-Lorraine are to be determined by their populations. "We stand by the French Democracy *to the death* for the restoration of the losses" of 1871. Reparation to Serbia and Montenegro follows on the acceptance of the re-affirmed principle of "international law" The destiny of the past Colonies of Germany are to be decided on precisely the same test, which in the words of the Premier, is to be equally applied "outside Europe." The evils of German Colonial Government and the havoc of their dominion, remain still to be assessed in the fullness of their iniquity. The end which the Allies have in view is the healing of nations— subject as well as free. In the assumption of German colonies, the principles of the war would be defeated, if it amounts merely to a substitution of masters. The national will so far as can be known and the well-being of the indigenous people are the clear aims that must be maintained. The guarantee of permanent peace can after all be on "scraps of paper," and must depend on the honour of nations—plausible indeed as it might seem to effect it by international policing. There are limitations to the "league of nations." But treaties should stand as the symbols of national honour. Freedom of peoples to choose their own government and the maintenance of international honour are, in a word, what the Allies are fighting for. Those principles, when victorious, would be the asset of all the world and equally in evidence, when embodied in institutions, both east and west of Suez.

THE DIYALA VALLEY.

As we predicted, as against the nervous and gloomy vaticinations of our contemtemporaries in regard to the Palestine Expedition, General Allenby is found to have foreseen the arduous nature of the campaign and the strength of the enemy, and made his preparations accordingly. The telegrams inform us of a renewed gallaut attempt by the Turks to retake Jerusalem which has however failed leaving 5,000 Turks dead on the field. Thus Jerusalem has now finally passed out of Turkish hands, although its ultimate fate can only be decided by the Peace Conference in which the victorious voice of the Allies will have the last say. When General Maude was pushing his march on through Baghdad, General Allenby's objective was through Jerusalem to get at Mosul on which the two British Armies were intended to converge. The junction would have long ago been effected had the promised co-operation of the Russians been forthcoming. There is reason to fear that some of the strong positions on the Turko-Persian boundary occupied by the Russians have been left unconsolidated, if not abandoned. It appears that the Allied plan was to proceed from Mosul onwards to dislodge the Germans from the centre of Turkish military activities focussed at Aleppo, where Falkenhayn has been having a succession of distressingly anxious weeks. The three hundred odd miles which now lie between General Allenby's advance guard and the troops under the Command of General Maude's successor may be covered in a few weeks, winter conditions permitting, though it is problematical whether it will be held advisable to try frontal conclusions with the combined German and Turkish forces. The weather which has impeded our operations in the west will be a powerful adversary, it is reckoned, of the now ill-supplied Turks

But whatever the future plans of the British, it may not be without interest to have a survey of some of the positions lately acquired by the British in Mesopotamia. The northernmost point of importance occupied by the British and Indian troops in Mesopotamia and the last to be seized by General Maude before his death was the ancient historic town, now reduced to a village, of Takrit. The region conquered and now being consolidated by our armies is connected with the Diyala Velley about which the telegrams have been giving us information in tantalising driblets. The Diyala is one of the most important tributaries on the left bank of the Trigis. Its source lies in the Persian province of Ardilan. The main stream is at first called Gawe-rud and it is soon joined by the Ab-i-Shirwan. Thereafter in its further course the Diyala is almost exclusively known as the Shirwan. After a zig-zag course from south-west again to north-west it is joined at its farthest north by another stream called Derud. It receives other tributaries and a few hours journey to the north of the Zamakan begins to form the present boundary between Turkey and Persia and continues to be the frontier for some miles. Further up the Diyala is joined by the Hulwan. The latter rises south of Karind and takes its name from the ancient Babylonian frontier town of Hulwan. After passing Kazilrobat, famous in Perso-Arab History as Jalula, the Diyala rushes through the Jabal Hamrin and enters the Babylonian plains through which it rushes again almost parallel to the Tigris. Although in Babylonia a large amount of water is taken from the Diyala for irrigation purposes, when it discharges itself into the Tigries it is still more than half as much in volume as the latter owing to the abundant supplies it receives from the mountain streams in its upper and middle courses. The spot where the confluence of the Diyala and the Tigris takes place is about three hours' journey from Baghdad and about half way between Baghdad and the ruins of Ctesiphon, and is called Makhlat or the "Mingling." But the civilizing agencies are already at work and the leisurely elements of time and distance will soon be eleminated from a country which promises once more in due course to resume its old position as a granary of the east. For the Diyala will soon attract the attention of British engineers because of its vital importance as the fountain source of the water supply to the Babylonian plains. From earliest times it has been exclusively used for irrigating the surrounding districts. In ancient times canals and dams had been built to regulate its flow and to prevent disastrous inundations. We have but sparse, scattered material to judge of its condition in pre-Moslem times, but it is undoubted that the irrigation system was at its best under the Abbaside Caliphate. After the Mongol period the canals and dams gradually fell into disrepair with the inevitable consequence that vast fertile tracts turned to deserts and swamps. The Diyala is connected with the other tributary, the Adain, by two canals which, however, are usually dry except in the season when the snow melts. The great Katul Nahrawan canal dates from the Sasanian times when the country was under the rule of Zoroastrian rulers whose religion enjoined furtherance of agriculture.

The Diyala is connected with the Tigris by a wonderful series of water courses. The great waterway is now in many places choked with mud or entirely dried up. But its course, may still be clearly traced as it reaches down as far as Kut al Amara. The rivers of Mesopotamia exhibit unusual tendency to change their beds. In the Abbaside centuries the Diyala watered the suburbs of Baghdad by two canals the Nahr Khalis and Nahr Bin, which in their turn by means of still smaller aqueducts supplied the Caliph's capital at once with ways and water. There are two canals bearing the name Khalis, the modern one being by far the more important. The district watered by it and its numerous arms is at the present day one of the most extensively cultivated areas of the wilayet of Baghdad. The whole valley of the Diyala is as interesting archaeologically as any of the sacred streams of India. It contains numerous traces of its antiquity as a settled area, contradistinguishing it from the adjoining territories owned really by none, growing nothing, and fitfully occupied by roving nomads. Its banks as well as those of its tributaries, the Shirwan and the Hulwan, are thickly covered with ruins of the Sasanian dynasty, most of which await exploration. The ancient high road from Baghdad to the highlands of Hamadhan runs up the Diyala Valley as far as the Hulwan, from which it winds up the latter river upto the famous Zangri Portae. Here now large quantities of rice are grown and the climate is consequently not so healthy as before. Many places in Mesopotamia bear a double set of names—one Persian, the more ancient, and the other Arabic, witnessing to a later political upheaval. The ancient Persian name of the Diyala was Jurwan. Diyala is also called by the Arabs Tamarra which is no doubt related to the Syriac Tormarra which again may be recognised in the Tornadotus of Pliny.

Notes of the Day.

Dr. J. C. Bose in Bombay.

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the letter which appears in another column over the signatures of Messrs. S. R. Bomanji and Cowasji Jehangir, announcing that Sir Jagadish Bose intends to pay a visit to Bombay, and has also consented to give a popular exposition of his epoch-making researches in plant life, with the help of the famous instruments of his own invention. It is a melancholy commentary on the prevailing condition of things in India that although Dr. Bose made his mark in the scientific world long ago, and most centres of learning in the West have already had the privilege of listening to him, Bombay, which is so go-ahead in other respects, has so far not invited India's foremost scientist to honour it with a visit. Now, however, that the opportunity has presented itself, we trust the public of Bombay will rise to the occasion, and by making his series of lectures "a triumphant success," as Messrs. Bomanji and Cowasji Jehangir put it, serve the cause for which Sir Jagadish Bose comes amongst us. By doing so they will have earned for themselves an intellectual treat of the first order, as well as helped in securing the fruition and permanence of one of the greatest national endeavours of our time in this country.

The Chief Judgeship of Small Causes Court.

We sincerely congratulate the Government of Bombay, and especially his Excellency the Governor, on having at last done the right and the just thing in regard to the officiating Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. The contemplated jobbery for which frantic endeavours had been set in motion in certain quarters, and which it was our painful duty to expose, has, fortunately for all parties concerned except one, been averted. The credit for thus vindicating the public interests involved largely goes, we believe, to Lord Willingdon, and we can assure his Excellency that the Bombay public is correspondingly thankful to him for his firm stand against the pressure of an insidious intrigue. Apart from the public aspect of the matter, moreover, the appointment of Mr. Jhaveri to the Chief Judgeship is not only a belated act of justice to that deserving officer, but has also been responsible for securing the merited promotion of the other Judges of the Small Causes Court in due order. The arrangement, however, for some inexplicable reason does not include Mr. Kanga, the Fifth Judge, whom the irrepressible Mr. Chitre supersedes as Acting Fourth Judge. It is a pity that while Mr Kemp served the Court over which he presided so signally, he was not able to prevent that item of the reorganisation. Had that been done we should have had no objection to Mr. Chitre's beginning at the first rung of the ladder.

Rampant Vulgarity.

The monstrous licence which the Government have always extended to the Anglo-Indian press, making it immune from the operation of the Press and other Acts, no matter how provocative the transgression, is, of course, a matter of common notoriety. The systematic vilification of Indians, and the promotion of race hatred between them and the British community has been permitted to be a habitual pastime with journals like the "Pioneer," the "Statesman" and the "Englishman." We may cite the recent case in Calcutta, when the attention of the Government was drawn in the Legislative Council to a particularly flagrant instance of libellous vituperation, without however any action being taken. It is hardly possible, therefore, to feel much sympathy for the authorities when Nemesis, in the shape of abusive denunciation and intimidation, overtakes them from quarters which they have themselves helped to spoil.

An Inspired Campaign.

The "Madras Mail" has long since outstripped its rivals. For unmitigated insolence, combined with reckless vulgarity, it beat all previous records when Lord Chelmsford had the fortune, not so long ago, to rouse its ire by sanctioning the release of Mrs. Besant. Mr. Montagu, of course, divided the honours with the Viceroy. They were both depicted as having conjointly forced the hands of Lord Pentland in the matter, and the original instigation for that mortal offence to Anglo-India had come, it was confidently asserted, from the Secretary of State. It is worth while recalling that the inspiration for that campaign of crude malevolence had come from certain high quarters.

A Disgraceful Attack.

Judging others by its own degraded standard, the "Madras Mail" now delivers itself of the following disgraceful attack on a member of the Government of India, who is also one of the most universally respected of the citizens of this country:

"If the Government of India possessed a little more imagination and a little more nerve, they would find means of dealing effectively with the persons clamouring for the release of the "innocent" young men now in internment. A Committe has been appointed to enquire into the cases of the interned, and we hope it will issue a very full and candid report. Meanwhile the publication of the *dossier* of Mr. Tilak, for instance, would be useful. Very likely the whole of it could not be published, but there must be in the possession of the Government ample material of a publishable nature on which the public could form an opinion of that "innocent" champion of the "innocent." But, no; that would never suit the Government, to whom it seems the highest wisdom to allow themselves to be assailed by critics whose political character they could so easily expose. So much for opponents outside the Government. *It is matter of notoriety that there is an opponent inside what we may call the Government camp. Every one knows whence certain information and advice is obtained by the Home Rulers. Instead of taking action, however, the Government of India do nothing but wring their hands in private lamentation.*"

Need for Prompt Action.

With the advice to the Government of India, of course, we are not concerned, and the attack on Mr. Tilak, too, may be dismissed with the contempt which it deserves. But the insinuations contained in the passage which we have italicised, appear to us to call for prompt and drastic notice. The reference, of course, can only be to Sir Sankaran Nair, and it is so palpably libellous that we trust the Educational Member will take the earliest opportunity of nailing the lie to the counter. Nor is this a matter in which the Government of India can afford to be indifferent. The honour of one of their colleagues, and therefore their honour, has been directly assailed, and they can only ignore the assault at the cost of permanently lowering the standards of public and official life in this country. On comparatively less grave provocation Ministers of the Crown in England, including the present Prime Minister, have had to seek legal remedy to bring their assailants to book, and it seems to us that Sir Sankaran Nair and the Government of India can do no less.

The Future of Bombay.

The Corporation did the right thing in accepting the proposal moved by Mr. Nanavati, asking Government to urge upon the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway not to withdraw the concessions hitherto granted to season, ticket-holders for suburban services between Colaba and Virar. Every consideration that is of any importance makes it absolutely essential, in the best interests of the city, that the suburbs should be developed and that every inducement should be offered to the people of Bombay to make their permanent homes in those suburbs. An indispensable condition for securing this end, of course, is to provide as cheap a railway communication as possible. Even in normal times the proposed high rate of railway fares would hinder the growth and expansion of the suburbs. In abnormal times such as these when the cost of living has increased so enormously, any such step would be as prejudicial to the interests of the city as it would be a cruel hardship to the despairing poor and lower middle classes. As for the city itself, the question, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola pointed out, is important not only in the economic life of the city, but also in regard to its sanitation and social problems. We trust the Railway authorities will recognize the force of this contention. Apart from all that no case, so far as we are aware, has been made out for the proposed withdrawal of the concession. The local traffic is known to be a source of great profit to the Company and it would be a most unjust irony for the Railway Company to attempt to reimburse themselves for diminution in profit or loss in any other directions by making their best patrons pay more than they can afford and more than they can reasonably be expected to pay.

WAR AND PEACE.

PREMIER'S MOMENTOUS STATEMENT.

THREE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

REPARATION OF WRONGS AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS.

INTEGRITY OF SUBJECT POPULATIONS.

FREEDOM OF SELF-DETERMINATION TO ALL.

CREATION OF AN EFFECTIVE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 7.

Mr. Lloyd-George made an important statement to-day on behalf of the Government on war aims before the Trades' Unions Delegates at Westminster who are at present considering the question of manpower.

The Premier began by saying that when Government organised Labour further to assist to maintain the strength of the armies in the field, its representatives were entitled to ask that any misgivings regarding the purpose for which this precious strength would be applied should be made definitely clear. This was also true of all citizens of the country. "When millions are being called on to suffer and die, and vast populations are subjected to sufferings and privations unprecedented in history, they are entitled to know the causes for which they are making sacrifices. Only the clearest justice of the causes could justify the continuance even for one day of this unspeakable agony of nations. We have arrived at the most critical hour of the terrible conflict and before any Government takes the fateful decision with regard to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle, it ought to satisfy itself that the conscience of the nation was behind these conditions; for nothing else could sustain the necessary effort and achieve a victorious end to this war."

VOICE OF UNITY.

Therefore during the last few days, he had taken special pains to ascertain the views and attitude of representative men of all sections of thought and opinion in the country. He had perused in detail with Labour Leaders the meaning and intention of that declaration and he had also discussed the same momentous question with Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and representatives of the great Dominions overseas. As a result of these discussions, there was natural agreement as regards the character and purpose of our war aims and peace conditions, and in what he was about to say, he was speaking not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and the Empire as a whole.

He would commence by stating what we were not fighting for. We were not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people had never been one of our war aims. Most reluctantly and quite unprepared for the dreadful ordeal we were forced into the war in self-defence and in defence of the violated public law of Europe, in vindication of the most solemn treaty obligations on which the public system of Europe rested and on which Germany had ruthlessly trampled in the invasion of Belgium. We had to join in the struggle or see brute force triumph over public right and international justice. It was only the realisation of that dreadful alternative that forced Britain into the war and from that original attitude Britain had never swerved.

NOT A WAR OF AGGRANDISEMENT.

It was not our wish to question or destroy the great position Germany had held in the world, but rather to turn her from the hopes of a scheme of military domination and see her devote all her strength to the great beneficent tasks of the world. We were not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of Constantinople or of the rich renowned lands in Asia Minor and Thrace which were predominantly Turkish racially, nor did we enter the war merely to alter or destroy the Imperial constitution of Germany, much as we consider that military autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth century. "Our point of view is that the adoption of a really democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had died and make it much easier to conclude a broad democratic peace with her, but that is a question for the German people to decide.

LIP SERVICE TO FORMULAS.

"In spite of the many adjurations from opponents and neutrals the Central empires maintain complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. They have uniformly declined to give any trustworthy information even upon so crucial a matter as their intention with regard to Belgium. The only clear thing in the vague reports of recent enemy peace conditions, was that under no circumstances would the "German demand" for the restoration of her colonies be given up. All principals of self-determination here vanish into thin air. Mere lip service to the formula of "no annexations and no indemnities" or "the right of self-determination" is useless, and before any negotiations can be begun, the Central Powers must realise the essential facts of the situation. The days of the Treaty of Vienna are long past. We cannot any longer submit the future of Europe and civilisation to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interest of this or that dynasty or nation. The settlement of New Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as give some promise of stability. Therefore we feel that "Government with consent of governed" must be the basis of any territorial settlement, after the war.

NOT WORTH THE PAPER.

"Unless every nation is prepared, at whatever sacrifices, to honour the national signature, it is obvious that no peace treaty is worth the paper on which it is written. Therefore the first requirement of Britain and her Allies is the complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of the independence of Belgium and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. This is not a demand for war indemnity like that imposed in 1871. It is not an attempt to shift the cost of warlike operations from one belligerent to another which may or may not be defensible. It is not more and no less than the insistence that before there can be any hope of a stable peace, this great breach of the public law of Europe must be repudiated and as far as possible, repaired.

WHAT IS REPARATION?

"Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognised by an insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality. Next comes the restoration of Serbia and Montenegro, and of occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for injustice done, is the fundamental condition of permanent peace. We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for the reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871 when without any regard for the wishes of the populace, two French provinces were torn from France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century and until it is cured, healthy conditions will not be restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using transient military success to violate national right.

ASPIRATIONS OF RUSSIA.

"I will not attempt to deal with the question of Russian territories under German occupation. Russian policy since the revolution has passed through so many phases that it is difficult to speak without some suspension of judgment as regards what the situation will be when final European peace terms are discussed. Russia accepted war with its horrors because, true to her traditional guardianship of the weaker communities of her race, she stepped in to protect Serbia from a plot against her independence. France true to treaty conditions, stood by her ally in a quarrel not her own. Her chivalrous respect for a treaty led to the wanton invasion of Belgium and the treaty obligations of Britain to that little land brought us into war.

FATE OF RUSSIA.

"The present rulers of Russia are now engaged without any reference to the countries whom Russia brought into the war, in separate negotiations with a common enemy. I am indulging in no reproaches, but merely stating facts with a view to making clear why Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence and concerning which she has not been consulted or her aid invoked. None who knows Prussia and her designs upon Russia can for a moment doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia, she does not mean to surrender *one* of Russia's fair provinces or cities now occupied by her forces. Under one name or other, and the name hardly matters, these provinces will henceforth in reality be part of the Dominions of Prussia. They will be ruled by the Prussian sword in the interests of Prussian autocracy, and the remainder of the people of Russia will be partly enticed by specious phrases and partly bullied by the threat of continued war against an impotent army, into a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany.

MISSION OF BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

"We all deplore the prospect. British democracy mean to stand to the last by the democracies of the other Allies. We shall be proud to fight to the end side by side with the new democracy of Russia and so will America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia take action independent of the Allies, we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which is assuredly befalling Russia. She can only be saved by her own people. However, we believe that an independent Poland comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe. Similarly, though we agree with President Wilson, that the break up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims., we feel that unless genuine and truly democratic self-government is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is impossible to remove causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have for so long threatened its general peace.

ITALIA IRREDENTA.

"On the same grounds we regard as vital the satisfaction of the legitimate claims of Italians for the union of those of their own race and tongue. We also mean to press for justice to men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions are fulfilled, Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe instead of her being merely the instrument of the pernicious military autocracy of Prussia that uses the resources of its Allies for the furtherance of its own sinister purposes. We believe that outside Europe, the same principles should be applied."

FUTURE OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople nor the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia are in our judgment entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions. The exact form of such recognition in each particular case need not here be discussed.

FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

"With regard to the German colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of the Conference, the decision of which must have a primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants. None of these territories are inhabited by Europeans. Therefore, the governing consideration in all these cases must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or Governments. Natives live in their various tribal organisations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members and thus to represent their wishes and interests regarding their disposal.

GERMAN DECLARATION ANALYSED.

"The general principle of national self-determination, therefore, is as applicable to their cases as to those of occupied European territories. The German declaration that the natives of the German colonies have through their military fidelity in the war shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable not to German colonies generally, but only to one of them, namely, German East Africa, and in that case the German authorities secured attachment not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of the small warlike classes from whom their askaris or soldiers were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled the askaris to assume lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives. By this and other means they secured the attachment of a very small and insignificant minority whose interests are directly opposed to those of the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of native populations of their colonies has been such as amply to justify their fear of submitting the future of those colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves.

REPARATION NECESSARY.

"Finally, there must be reparation for injuries done and violation of international law. The Peace Conference must not forget our seamen and the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom."

AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

Mr. Lloyd George said he regarded it as especially regrettable that the recently reported proposals of the Central Powers did not contain any reference to a permanent peace after the war. "It is desirable, indeed, essential," he said "that the post-war settlement shall not contain the seed of future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we make territorial and other arrangements, there will still remain many subjects for international controversy. Economic conditions after the war will be difficult in the highest degree. Owing to the diversion of the human effort to war there must follow a world shortage of raw materials, which will increase the longer the war lasts and it is inevitable that the countries controlling the raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first. Moreover, whatever settlement is made will be suitable only to the circumstances under which it is made and as circumstances change, changes in the settlement will be necessary.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO WAR.

"As long as the possibility of dispute between nations continues, in other words as long as men and women are dominated by passion and ambition, and war is the only means of settling the dispute, all nations must live under the burden not only of having to engage in war from time to time, but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak. The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and effort involved in warlike preparation, these are blots on our civilisation, of which every thinking individual must be ashamed. For these and similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must be made to establish by some international organisation an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes. After all war is a relic of barbarism and just as law succeeded violence in individual disputes, so we believe it is destined ultimately to replace war in the settlement of controversies between nations.

THREE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

"If, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply as we have often replied:—'For a just and lasting peace', and we believe that before peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled. In the first place, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established. Secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or consent of the governed, and lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organisation to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war. On these conditions the British Empire would welcome peace. To secure these conditions its peoples are prepared to make, even greater sacrifice than they have yet endured."

LABOUR WELCOMES PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LORD LANSDOWNE SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Jan. 7.

Mr. Arthur Henderson stated in an interview that Labour welcomed Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which in some respects embodied war aims defined as essential at the Labour Conference.

In an interview Lord Lansdowne expressed satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George had affirmed in most distinct terms the principle that Britain had never aimed at the destruction of Germany as a Great Power but rather at turning her aside from her hopes and schemes of military domination. He agreed with the Premier in believing that a just and lasting, peace could only be based on the three conditions specified by the Premier. The acceptance of these conditions by Germany would imply that the old spirit of military domination had been finally exorcised. Such acceptance would e in itself an admission of defeat.

"BRINGS PEACE WONDERFULLY NEARER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Jan. 7.

Newspapers this morning warmly receive Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a welcome clear and final announcement of Britain's irreducible minimum. The labour leaders like Messrs. Thomas and Snowden, in addition to Mr. Henderson, are unanimous in their approval. It is felt that it brings peace wonderfully nearer and clears up misunderstandings.

AMERICAN APPROVAL.

A telegram from Washington of yesterday's date says that official circles generally approve Mr. Lloyd George's speech for its moderation and clearness. One official said:—The Premier has taken the statements of British French and Italian political leaders and even Dr. Wilson's and developed them more sharply than they were originally formulated.

The American press comments on the speech widely as a timely and decisive step clarifying the position of the Entente Powers, which must be met before any peace gathering is thinkable.

WARM RECEPTION BY ENTIRE P ESS.

SPEECH AT ONCE A CHALLENGE AND INVITATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., Jan. 8.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech the "Observer" says:—It is epoch-making. That he is able to speak for Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and Mr. Henderson is sufficient guarantee that the re-statement of our war aims is final.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—The speech is at once a challenge and invitation which will have to be answered or nations will draw the irresistible conclusion. Hertling and Czernin do not speak out because they do not dare to disclose their real intentions. No passage will excite greater anger in Germany than that in which the Premier stated that self-determination was applicable to the lost colonies, for few tribal assemblies whether in Africa or Australasia betray any desire to return beneath the sway of the German task-masters.

PEACE ONLY THROUGH STRENGTH.

The "Morning Post" states that we shall not achieve peace through weakness, but only through strength. Until Germany abandons her spoils and makes reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thoughts of peace. Germany will never abate her lust and distrust of the British Empire until she is defeated.

The "Daily Mail" considers we can never offer better terms. Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to raw materials after the war is a reminder that while we command the sea, it is possible to harden our price.

SUPREME TEST OF GERMAN SINCERITY.

The "Daily News" says:—The nation can go forward with a clear conscience and firm purpose. We have laid down the lines of a clean peace.

The "Daily Express" writes:—Germany finds herself taken seriously. It is a supreme test of her sincerity.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The vital goal is prevention of future war and establishment with that object of an effective league of nations. The terse triple formula with which the speech concludes, may go out to the world as the Empire's message endorsed by the sister nations of our great Commonwealth.

"The Times" says:—The speech is the most important state document issued since the declaration of war. To attain a league of nations we are ready to fight to the death and employ that control of raw materials which is among the most potent weapons of the Allied democracies.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in a speech at Glasgow said that the speech was the expression of the mind of a man who saw that all problems would have to be settled when the clouds lifted.

NEW YORK PRESS EULOGY.

PREMIER'S PLEDGE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12-10 a.m. Jan. 8.

The "Sun" says:—The statement tells the Teutons squarely that the peace they desire cannot be attained without national destruction or intolerable humiliation.

The New York "Times" says:—It is impossible to exaggerate the pledge to stand by the French democracy till death. We can imagine no more appalling blunder than failure to support the French demand that Alsace-Loraine shall be restored.

FRANCE'S HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Jan. 7.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has profoundly impressed all circles in France, especially Labour. The French press unanimously hails it as the most important speech of the head of any Government during the war.

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12-10 a.m. Jan. 8.

Mr. Clemenceau has sent a message to Mr Lloyd George conveying heartiest congratulations of all Frenchmen on his admirable speech in which the true facts are so happily assembled.

GERMAN PEACE DECLARATIONS.

HUN PROFESSOR ON THEIR HOLLOWNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12-10 a.m. Jan. 8.

Professor Forester writing in the "Berlin Post" ridicules the German idea that Britain went to war to get rid of Germany's commercial competition and America to secure her foreign investments. Britain and America, he says, are waging, war to remove war and the peril of war from the world. Germany's actual readiness for peace must be manifested in a more concrete form than general ambiguous declarations.

SOCIALIST SUCCEEDS M. BRANTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Minister, M. Branting, has resigned. The Socialist, M. Thorrson, succeeds him.

RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

TRANSFER TO STOCKHOLM POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

After the Crown Council at Berlin at which Hindenburg and Ludendorff were present, it was officially announced that the Central Powers had temporarily suspended negotiations with Russia owing to the Russian Government's request to transfer negotiations to Stockholm.

GERMAN TROOPS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

SERIOUS DESERTIONS AND REVOLTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—German deserters state that in consequence of the drafting of all soldiers under thirty-five for the western front in contravention of the armistice, desertions are very numerous and 25,000 men east of Koyno revolted and entrenched themselves with rifles and machine-guns. The authorities are powerless and are trying to cut off food supplies.

TROTZKY STARTS FOR BRESTLITOVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

Trotsky starts for Brestlitovsk to-night accompanied by the Russian peace delegation.

FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

RECOGNISED BY FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

The "Temps" announces that France has recognised the independence of the Finnish republic.

GERMANY RECOGNISES FINNISH REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

Germany has recognised the Finnish Republic.

OVER FOUR MILLION ITALIANS IN ARMS.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

The "Matin" publishes an interview with the Italian Minister of Finance, who stated that 4,820,000 Italians, allowing for reduction through losses, are in the field.

DESTRUCTION OF GUATEMALA COMPLETED.

BY FURTHER EARTHQUAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

Further earthquakes at Guatemala City have completed the destruction of remaining parts of the city and caused 300 more deaths.

SWISS RAILWAY TRAIN BOMBED.

BY UNKNOWN AVIATOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Berne says that an invisible aviator of unknown nationality bombed a Swiss railway train near Lake Neuchatel. There were no casualties, but windows and telegraph wires were destroyed.

CHINESE TROOPS TO EUROPE

CHINO-FRENCH COMMISSION TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m. Jan. 7.

The Chino-French Commission is about to consider the question of Chinese troops proceeding to Europe. Tuanchiyui, Director-General of War Bureau, has requested the Government to allocate boxer indemnity funds for this purpose.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

LARGE EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

MACHINE GUN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Jan. 7.

A British evening communiqué says with regard to military operations there is nothing special to report.

Referring to aviation, the communiqué says in spite of the weather yesterday we dropped half a ton of explosives and fired six thousand rounds of machinegun ammunition at troops and other targets.

We dropped half a ton of explosives last night on the Ramegnieschin aerodrome obtaining direct hits, also on stations and billets.

We dropped a ton of bombs on the Conlans station and sidings causing a large explosion and fire, and half a ton on the Courcelles station.

FIGHTING ROUND BULLECOURT.

A SAP RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

A British communiqué this afternoon says we recaptured the sap eastward of Bullecourt which the enemy occupied yesterday morning.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

NEW RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Jan. 8.

A forty-six page "Gazette" contains the names of recipients of various grades of the Order of the British Empire for war services, headed by the Dame Grand Cross conferred upon Queen Alexandra.

Seven Knights Grand Cross include Sir Arthur Lee, Director of Food Production, and Sir William Plender Wingate, High Commissioner for Egypt.

Five Dames Grand Cross include Viscountess Northcliffe.

Sixty-eight Knights Commanders include Mr. William Goode, Honorary Secretary of the National Committee for Belgian Relief; Mr. Alexander Gracie, Managing Director of Fairfield Shipbuilding Company; Mr. John Lloyd, Director-General of Recruiting; Mr. James McKechnie, Managing Director of Vickers; Mr. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Reuters; Mr. Charles Stewart, Public Trustee and Major-General Lee Stack, Acting Sirdar.

Fourteen Dames Commanders include Lady Lugard, founder of War Refugees Committee.

Two hundred and seventy-two Commanders include Miss Stevenson, Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George.

There is a long roll of Officers and Members of the Order.

QUEBEC'S LOYAL MESSAGE.

HIS MAJESTY'S CORDIAL THANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

The King has replied to Quebec's message, expressing his cordial thanks and saying his Majesty does not doubt that he may count on the determined participation of the people in war. He fervently joins in their prayer that our righteous cause may be crowned at an early date with a victorious and abiding peace.

HINGKONG'S GIFT OF £10,000 TO HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Crown Agent for the Colonies, Hongkong's contribution of £10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund. The High Commissioner on behalf of the Government of Canada has expressed the warmest appreciation of the action of the Hongkong Government, of which he has notified Sir R. Borden by cable.

NEW CABINET IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. JOHN'S, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

A new cabinet has been formed with Mr. F. W. Lloyd, formerly leader of the Opposition, as premier.

DEATH OF MR. F. W. NEWMARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

The death of Mr. F. W. Newmarch is announced.

The late Mr. Francis Wellen Newmarch, C.S.I., had been Financial Secretary to the India Office since 1911. Born in 1853, Mr. Newmarch entered the India Office in 1877 and served the Military Department till 1902. He then became Assistant Secretary, Financial Department and later Secretary, Public Works Department.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

REORGANISATION CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

Sunday papers state that Mr. Lloyd George will shortly undertake reorganisation of the diplomatic service, profiting by the opportunity of vacancies at Paris, Petrograd and Washington. They hint at the possibility of Ambassadorships for Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain. The "Weekly Dispatch" recommends General Smuts for Petrograd.

FRENCH RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF COFFEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

Government has decided to suspend temporarily the importation of coffee except for quantities already *en route*. The coffee market at Havre will be closed to prevent a rise in prices.

ARAB RAID ON TURKISH RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Jan. 7.

The War Office says:—Arabs in the Hedjaz made a successful raid on the railway south of Maan and also took prisoner, the garrison of an important post further south.

WOMEN WORKERS IN POLITICS.

A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

The National Federation of Women Workers have just completed a ballot under the Trade Union Act (1913) to decide whether the Federation should enter politics and become affiliated with the Labour Party. The result of the ballot was for affiliation, 14,171; against affiliation, 561; spoilt papers 490.

The decision has much interest at present. It is the first time such a ballot has been taken in a trade union composed of women only, though mixed grade unions, such as the textile, have already been affiliated with the Labour Party.

This affiliation, as Miss Mary Macarthur, the Federation's Organising Secretary, pointed out in mail week, gives the right to run a candidate for Parliament, and while a man may be nominated, it is not improbable that the Executive Council of the Federation might prefer to wait for a time and attempt to run a woman candidate. The decision of working women to identify themselves with a new Labour Party, in view of recent statements as to its constitution, is interesting. As the ballot was taken at night during an air-raid week, in hal's in different districts, the total vote, out of a membership of 40,000, was high, and is very significant when compared with that of many of the men's organisations.—"The Times."

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

MRS. ASKEW LEFT TO DROWN.

A gentleman who has seen the deposition of one of the survivors of the Citta d'Bari, sunk under peculiarly revolting circumstances between the south Italian coast and Corfu last month, states that the crew of the submarine behaved with appalling brutality to Mrs. Askew, the wife and collaborator of the well-known novelist, who was among those who perished. When the vessel sank, Mrs. Askew was seen in the water wearing a life-belt and holding in her arms her pet dog, to which she was devotedly attached. The men of the submarine, seeing this, made for the unhappy lady snatched the dog from her and then coolly allowed her to drown before their eyes. Mrs. Askew before leaving Rome told one of her Serbian friends that she had a premonition that she would be drowned on that voyage. M. Hazzilazzo, the well-known banker of Salonika, who was the late King George's host at his villa there, had actually taken berths on the ill-fated steamer but was fortunately prevented at the last moment from starting.

OTTOMAN SUBJECT'S ALLEGIANCE.

At the Bloomsbury County Court Mr. Henri Bey, the principal of a cinema company, told the Court that his father was of Spanish decent and his mother was an Italian. He was born in Turkey, and was an Ottoman subject. He had been naturalized as a British subject.

Mr. Lort Williams (counsel).—Since the war?—In January, 1915.

Are you not a Turkish subject, owing allegiance to the Turkish Government?—No, we don't give allegiance to anyone.

What about the Armenians?—They are Ottoman subjects.

Mr. Williams.—Are you liable for service?

Mr. Bey.—No; we are Ottoman subjects, not Turkish subjects.—"The Times."

THE WORCESTERS' HISTORIC CHARGE.

The announcement was made at Worcester in Mail week by Alderman Garlton, who was re-elected Mayor, that a central block of homes, to be erected for disabled Worcestshire soldiers and sailors, would commemorate the glorious charge of the Worcesters at Gheluvelt, which saved the British line and the Empire three years ago. He suggested that the Freedom of the City should be conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey, who led the Worcesters on that occasion.

Nelson was the first freeman whose name was placed on Worcester's roll.—"The Times."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPLICATIONS BEFORE EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Shepherd. Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, sat as members, while Captain Angier represented the military authorities. Captain Retallack, the adjutant, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

On the application of the Deputy Controller Timber Supplies, Bombay, Mr. C. Radmore was exempted from all military service up to 31st March. He belonged to the B. V. A. His official duties, which were connected with the Munitions Board, required him to be out from morning to night.

The Director, Royal Indian Marine, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. J. David.

He was exempted from military service on the same conditions as other Dockyard employees.

Mr. Payne, solicitor appeared on behalf of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company and applied for exemption in the cases of Messrs. R. Hall and J. Dunn, of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills.

They were granted exemption as in the case of other Mill employees, i.e. to do duty for one week out of six weeks, with permission to go home for two hours.

Mr. Caroe, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, and applied that Messrs. R. Tucker and J. Moses, who had been exempted up to 31st March, from all service except such as could be done outside office hours, be now also exempted from parades.

The tribunal decided that only the present exemption be continued.

Mr. Caroe also applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. H. G. Lees, of the same firm.

He was exempted from all military service and training up to 31st March, provided he did work for one hour in the week as ordinarily required from reservists.

Mr. Sells of Messrs. Cox and Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. Curley, Andrews, Briggs, Lawson and Davies. He said these men were liable to return for each drill.

The tribunal decided that they should do only four hours' drill in a week.

Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of members of their staff.

Exemption was granted up to 31st March.

The Assistant Resident, Royal Insurance Company was exempted up to 31st March from duty outside office hours.

DEFIANCE OF A CONDITION OF EXEMPTION.

At the Law Society Appeal Tribunal in "mail week" Edward Wakeford, a foreman baker, aged thirty-seven, classified B 1, married, with five children, appealed against the withdrawal of conditional exemption by a local Tribunal, who took that course because he had not attended any V.T.C. drills for six months. Says the "Times." The appellant said that the ground for his neglect to fulfil the condition had been his long hours of work and the long distance which he had to go backwards and forwards. He was working thirteen or fourteen hours a day, and his journeys took up another two and a half hours a day. Mr. Ricardson, M.P.—The remedy was for your employers to let you off during part of that time. We think the local Tribunal were right in withdrawing the exemption on the ground that there has been a calculated defiance of the condition which was imposed, and we dismiss the appeal.

POTATO SALESMAN FINED £1,200.

At Bow-street Police Court, before Mr. Garrett, A. J. Sole (Limited), of James-street, Covent Garden, and Mr. Arthur Sole, managing director of the firm, were summoned on 23 separate charges of having in May last sold potatoes at prices exceeding the maximum prices permitted at that time under the Seed Potatoes Order, 1917. It was stated that Mr. Sole accepted the entire responsibility, and the summonses against the firm were therefore withdrawn.

Mr. Barker (Messrs. Wontner and Sons), who prosecuted for the Food Controller, said there had really been 293 sales at illegal prices at the firm's depots, for every one of which they might have been summoned, and the excess profits realized from such sales had amounted to £788 19s. Another effect had been to deprive retailers of some of the margin of legitimate profit permitted to them.

Mr. Patrick Hastings, counsel for Mr. Sole, urged mitigating circumstances, but the Magistrate said it was a bad case, and he ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £50 on each of the 23 summonses, in addition to 50 guineas costs, amounting in all to £1,202 10s.—"The Times."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AT SOTHEBY'S.

Lord Grenfell's important collection of Egyptian and other antiquities, some of which have been exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, is being sold at Sotheby's. Monday's and yesterday's portions realizing £2,427 writes "The Times" of November, 14. The highest price was £265, paid by Messrs. Durlacher for a very fine head of a King, in black basalt, of the 12th dynasty. The head of the young Rameses, in limestone, from Thebes, of the 18th dynasty, sold for £120 (Franck), and a cat's head, in bronze, of very fine workmanship, brought £60 (Franck.)

The sale will be concluded to-day.

HINDU YOUTHS CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY.

HINDU COMMUNITY GREATLY AGITATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TINNEVELLY, Jan. 7.

The conversion to Christianity of three Brahmin youths just above the age of minority from Madura and Tinnevelly a few days back by the Protestant Christian missionaries caused considerable excitement among the Hindu public of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly, who mustered strong last evening at an open-air mass meeting in the Hindu College maidan at Tinnevelly. Rao Bahadur Sundara Sastri, Public Prosecuter, presided. Representatives of all Hindu castes and creeds addressed the meeting.

Resolutions were passed recording the indignant and emphatic protest of the Hindu public against conversions not based upon moral or religious convictions, regarding the advisability of memorialising Government, safeguarding the interests of Hindu students in Christian institutions, calling upon parents and guardians to avoid Christian institutions, appointing a strong representative committee to collect funds, etc., for strengthening Hindu institutions and starting fresh ones, also aiding poor boys, arranging for compulsory religious instruction in existing Hindu institutions starting a Young Men's Hindu Association under the guidance of a committee of elders and affording facilities for reconversion after "prayaschitta" ceremony.

ASSAM'S TEA INDUSTRY.

WANTED FREER IMMIGRATION OF LABOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)
GAUHATI, Jan. 7.

The Indian Industrial Commission met here on the 5th and examined four witnesses. The first witness, Babu Prasanna Kumar Baruah, tea planter, was not in favour of Government assistance except grant of land on favourable terms and loans. In Assam local labour and capital were very scarce. He said the mainstay of the tea industry is the immigrant from other parts of India. Since the abolition of the Arkatti system of recruiting planters have to depend for supply of their labour force only on the Sardari recruiting, which was in his opinion as slow in its operation as it was incapable of fully meeting the demands of an industry which has absorbed millions of British capital and which is responsible for the maintenance of nearly four lakhs of people and which has served as a lever to the economic condition of the country. Recruiting laws should be so adapted as to admit of a more free immigration from other parts of India.

The second witness, Mr. Prabadh Chandra Bardalai, Assistant to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, said that co-operative societies should be formed amongst professional men to revive dying indigenous industries and to foster existing ones.

The third witness, Mr. Dineswar Goswami, proprietor of a Barpather sugarcane firm, said Assam was not suitable for the establishment of a central sugar factory, owing to want of sugarcane at one place in sufficient quantity. A duty should be imposed on foreign sugar and Assam should be given an opportunity to manufacture country sugar and molasses for local use.

The last witness, Rai Saheb Agar Nath Adhikari, Superintendent, Normal School, Silchar, said Government should subsidise at least the first firm undertaking an original enterprise within the province. Manufacturers should be allowed free use of grass and bamboos for ten years to make paper-pulp. He suggested opening of night schools for training of labourers. He was in favour of teaching fruit gardening flour making, scent making, screen making and map and globe making in normal schools.

RECPTION TO M. VENIZELOS IN LONDON

FUTURE OF GREECE.

M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, had a tremendous reception during mail week from the members of the Greek community in London at a reception given in his honour at the Grafton Galleries. M. Venizelos said it was a great pleasure to see his countrymen again after four years. His emotions at the present time were very different from what they were at that time, when they had emerged triumphant from the Balkan wars. Those were days of pride for Greece. They were all looking forward to the future when Greece would once again be the nation that she was. (Cheers.) Proceeding, M. Venizelos said:—"When I compare those glorious days with the present"—here M. Venizelos became overpowered with emotion, tears came to his eyes, and then he said:—"I am too moved; I cannot go on," and resumed his seat amid tumultuous applause.

At a later stage of the proceedings M. Venizelos again addressed the gathering, and said that, although through the treachery of the Greek King the nation was in such a bad condition, he still looked to the day when Greece would come to her own again and would be handed down to their sons intact. He referred to the aggression of Bulgaria, and said that whatever happened, Greece would maintain her present frontiers for a few years, and perhaps for centuries. (Cheers.)

CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The ninth Provincial Co-operative Conference resumed its sittings this morning. the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming presiding. It was resolved that a standing committee consisting of fifteen elected members be appointed to develop the recommendations of the Conference, to advise the Registrar and to consider subjects for the next Conference. Much discussion took place on the subject of elimination of preference shareholders from the central banks. It was eventually agreed that the time had not yet come for the general elimination of such shareholders.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EFFECT OF WAR CONDITIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the Railway Conference Association was held to-day, attended by representatives of all the Indian Railways. Sir Robert Highet presided. After thanking the delegates for the honour they had done him in electing him as president of the Association and after explaining the reason which had led to the postponement of the conference from October in Simla to January in Delhi, he referred to the effect of war conditions on railways. Since October 1916, the Indian railways had come through a critical period and their resources had been severely taxed. At that time the railways were carrying a very heavy traffic under great disabilities owing to shortage of staff equipment and material and in these respects there was not likely to be any improvement for some time to come but it was to the credit of the Indian railways that notwithstanding these difficulties they had managed to meet the ever increasing demands for transportation without serious dislocation of private or Government business, though the curtailment in passenger services had no doubt resulted in some inconvenience to the public. Sir Robert gave some interesting statistics relating to the diversion in the transportation of coal from the Bengal Coal fields to Bombay and Karachi from the sea route via Calcutta to the all-rail route owing to the scarcity in tonnage and the prohibitive rates for such shipping as was available. Marked economy in rolling stock was introduced in February, 1917 when the despatching railways were allowed to use foreign wagons indiscriminately for coal traffic and a step further had now been taken in that rules had been drawn up under which a system for the complete pooling of wagons for all traffic could be introduced if required under the control of a central authority. As regards the reduction of the train services it had been found necessary to discourage travelling by increasing fares and to prevent dislocation of goods traffic Government had very reluctantly prohibited sale of tickets to Allahabad for the great Kumbh Mela.

Continuing, Sir Robert said a matter of vital importance to railways everywhere at the present time was the efficient maintenance of rolling stock owing to the ever increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies.

After discussing risk notes, the safety of lady passengers and goods classification. Sir Robert gave a brief review of the part Indian railways had played in the conflict which had been raging for the past three years and since the war began. The difficulty had been not to pursuade officers to join the army or take up work at the front, but to dissuade them from doing so, as had all who wished gone, a great part of the railway system would have had to close down. The Indian staff had shown themselves no less ready to come forward. Indian railways had been able to supply particularly the whole of the technical staff required for the East African and Mesopotamia railways, inland water transport and other technical directorates. Finally it must be remembered Indian railways have been carrying a very heavy traffic in troops and munitions. This has necessitated the curtailment of ordinary train service and in order to discourage the pulic from travelling unnecessarily certain concessions have been suspended and coaching fares raised. This action has been taken solely with the object of reducing traffic, not increasing revenue, but in view of the high earnings of railways suggestions have been made that the suspended concessions should be reintroduced. There is, however, no likelihood of reverting to the former conditions so long as the military demands on our resources continue.

KEROSINE OIL.

PRICE OF TIN UNITS INCREASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 7.

At the request of the Ministry of Munitions, and in order to decrease the exports of tin plates from the United Kingdom, the various oil companies operating in India agreed in January, 1917, to endeavour to substitute as far as possible sales of oil in bulk for sales in tins. With this end in view, and as a temporary war measure, the price of oil in tins was increased in January, 1917, by ten annas per two tin unit, the price of oil not in tins remaining the same as before. The prolongation of the war has rendered necessary further measures in the direction already taken, and in view of the increased cost of the production of tins, and the fact that the price of old tins is approaching, if it has not already exceeded the price of the new tins, the price of oil in this will now be advanced by a further increase of 8 annas per two tin unit. The price of oil not in tins will remain the same as before. Thus the price of the two tin unit (eight gallons) of Victoria oil in tins ex. Budge-Budge will be Rs. 4-10-0, but the price of Victoria oil in bulk will remain as at present, namely, at Rs. 3-14-0 for eight gallons. Steps have already been taken during the course of the past year by the railways in India to facilitate distribution of oil in bulk. Further measures are in progress to increase the facilities available to the public for obtaining oil in their own receptacles at bulk oil rates.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in the godown belonging to Mr. Thohsidoss, an indigo and piece-goods merchant, in Nette Ponnappa Mudally Street, George Town, Madras, in which a large quantity of piece-goods and indigo seeds were stored valued at a lakh of rupees. The fire was due to a kerosine lamp having fallen on the goods stored in the godown. The property which was destroyed is said to have been insured.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

RELIGIOUSLY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

In accordance with the Royal Proclamation yesterday was observed as a Day of Intercession in the churches of all denominations throughout the land and in hospitals and training camps. There were special forms of prayer and thanksgiving. In several instances volunteers attended the churches and military bands assisted the choirs.

Public houses voluntarily closed throughout the day. There were Intercession Services at some cinemas and the message of the Premier was shown on the screen at others.

INTERCESSORY SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

Special services of prayer and thanksgiving morning and evening were held on Sunday at the following Catholic Churches in Bombay:—The Holy Name Church, St. Anne's Church, Byculla, St. Ignatius' Church, Arthur Road, The Cathedral, Kalbadevi, St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum, the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, Our Lady of Victory, Mahim, and Cumballa War Hospital.

SERVICES ALL OVER INDIA.

BROACH, Jan. 7.

The Broach Brahma Ksatriya caste prayed for the success of the British arms yesterday.

RAJKOT, Dec. 7.

Rajkot Parsi ladies and gentlemen assembled in Agiari and offered prayers that the British may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of their cause and for the blessing of Almighty God upon their endeavours, that they may be enlightened in their understanding and fortified in courage in facing the sacrificies they may yet have to make, and for long life to the King-Emperor and the Royal family.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Intercession Services were held here today in connection with the war all classes and creeds participating. At Kalighat the principal Hindu shrine in this part of India hymns and mantras were also chanted for the success of the Allied Arms.

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Intercession services were held in all the churches to-day. Special prayers were offered in temples and mosques throughout the city for the speedy victory of the Allies and the British Arms.

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

Special prayers were offered in all churches and other places of worship in Rangoon to-day for the speedy termination of the war and the success of the Allies.

Intercession services were held in all the churches in Delhi on Sunday.

DHULIA, Dec. 7.

The Hindu citizens of Dhulia assembled in a public meeting at Ekwirdevi Temple offered prayers to God for a speedy victory to Great Britain and the Allies.

BANGALORE, Jan. 7.

Special intercession services were held last evening in the churches of all denominations in Bangalore and offerings at St. Andrew's Church were taken in aid of the Red Cross Funds.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

MR. YUSUF ALI'S VIEWS.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, late of the Indian Civil Service, speaking at Birmingham, last mail week said he found no reason for condemning the Indian people because of their dreams and their philosophy. India asked for the facilities afforded to Japan in order that she might prove her ability to develop in the service of the Empire. Lord Curzon had lately declared that India was backward, inexperienced in politics and must continue to look to the British people for guidance and control. He had the greatest respect and admiration for England and the English and he was impressed with the fact that the future of India was bound up in co-operation with England, but he declined to subscribe to the doctrine that India should always continue to look for guidance and control. He disagreed with the statements that the different races and castes would constantly be at war if they were given increased self-government. He believed that, given something in which they could take a pride, the Indian people would make the best use of the privileges afforded them and that bickerings would cease. The Indian people wanted more education: they asked for free and universal education. Education was the avenue of hope for India especially the education of women. India asked for reforms on broad lines. India asked for equal pay, prospects and pensions for her soldiers with the other soldiers of the King. Equality in every direction was the aspiration of all Indians. Economic progress with artistic beauty was the ideal of India. He desired to see India trading with England and her Colonies, not for exploitation but for the advancement of the Empire.

Official and Personal.

The Secretary of State returned to Delhi yesterday morning.

Mr. C. V. Kumarswami Sastriar, High Court Judge, Madras, left yesterday for Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bengal Internment Committee. It is understood that if Mr. Kumarswami Sastriar's special duty occupies him longer than a month a *locum tenens* will be appointed to the Madras High Court.

AN EDUCATED DEMOCRACY.

DEVELOPING THE NATION'S TALENT.

Lord Haldane has been delivering numerous addresses to large audiences in the industrial centres of England and Scotland advocating a bold progressive policy in education and enunciating new views with regard to an educated democracy. He is continuing his missionary work, which is all the more necessary since the Education Bill has been postponed. At the invitation of the Editor of "The Daily Chronicle," Lord Haldane has expressed his ideas on the subject in the following article:—

I wish to take an opportunity offered to me by the Editor of "The Daily Chronicle" of setting out some plain truths on a most important subject. After the war is over we as a nation shall have to rebuild our house thoroughly. We shall have to provide for that coming generation on whom depends the future of our people, and we shall have to provide for the coming reign of democracy. The new democracy will be very powerful, and if it is to have the best chances of real, as distinguished from nominal control, a high standard of knowledge must characterise it. Without that knowledge it will inevitably suffer diminution in stature, suffer it as the new democracy of Russia is suffering it to-day from the want of the cohesion which thought-out purpose gives. There are signs that our people are beginning to realise this. A new kind of interest in education is growing up among them which puts large sections of the electors in advance of the House of Commons. It was not the people who decided to postpone the Education Bill to other things which could have waited better than can education.

AN AWAKENED INTEREST.

Of the awakening of interest in the subject among the masses I think there is no doubt the newspapers and magazines are bearing witness to the fact. The testimony of those who have been at public meetings is to the same effect. I have myself addressed numerous gatherings in various parts of the United Kingdom during the last 12 months. The audiences assembled to hear about education, and that alone. Where a comparatively short time ago only 200 or 300 could have been got to come and listen, the hundreds were at these meetings multiplied into thousands. Why has this change come about? It is because our working people are being penetrated with a new insight into the fact that knowledge is power. The labourer is coming to see that what puts the class to which he belongs at a disadvantage is want of the training which commands a premium, and which makes the trained mind capable of making the most of opportunity. There is a spiritual side, too, by which the man or woman who possesses this training is marked out as endowed with a new quality of mind, the quality which is given by the exercise of that communion with the highest intelligence which reading and reflection bring.

Thus democracy is beginning to turn its ear to another gospel. I wish first to say something about the social and material advance which this gospel offers to the working classes. It is not the only, or even the most important advance, but it is a very great one, and it is yet only imperfectly realised by the public.

We have long ago passed away from the doctrine of Karl Mary that wealth is created by the capitalist, who dictates a wage which will just keep body and soul together, to an ever-increasing proletariat, forced by fear of hunger to compete for employment by him. To-day capital is hired in the open market from a multitude of investors, great and small, who buy shares in the joint-stock company in which their only real interest is a dividend which, taken over head, is not large. It is capital that to-day normally competes quite as much as labour for employment in great undertakings. The man who can organise these and, by inspiring confidence in his ability, induces others less competent to let him give directions which will result in the conversion of the potential energy of the resources which the earth possesses into kinetic energy, producing valuable industrial products and their accessories, this is the man who in these times really creates wealth as neither the labourer nor the capitalist does. Such men are increasing in number. Their knowledge and capacity give them a monopoly in the form of their talent. The real question is whether, now that capacity of direction has become the chief source of wealth, the possession and exercise of that capacity may not be more widely distributed and shared. It is the outcome of talent which in nine cases out of ten is only developed by training.

THE EDUCATED WORKER.

But the training is in the main a monopoly of the richer classes. Increase largely the number of the trained, and the monopoly will cease to be a monopoly. Things will adjust themselves. The educated worker will not play the mere part of a machine any more than he will live in a slum. He will begin to direct the machinery in his own department, and so lighten the monotony which is more or less incident to every form of work. The development of electrical power is at present in its infancy. Probably, something approaching three times as much power as at present can be made available for industrial work if the potential energy of coal is converted into electrical current, instead of being largely wasted in local steam engines. It may well be, as the result of a more scientific organisation which we can easily have if we are in earnest about it, that skilled men and women will be able to turn out two or three times the present amount of output in shorter hours, under less monotonous conditions, and with wages higher in proportion to the increase of output.

This is being accomplished in places in America, and even in some places here. But to make the change general requires organisation and educated workmen, who can not only take their part in directing the new machinery, but in initiating and inventing. Only the stupid need do merely mechanical work under these conditions. No doubt nature will continue to insist that there shall be many who are too stupid to do more, but only a fraction in number of those who to-day are reduced to this kind of work for want of the capacity which mental training gives. We are only now realising the enormous advances of every kind which the application of science to industry may bring. We have at last started a new department of State activity. The Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has been entrusted with a million sterling to be devoted to the development of industry on the new lines to which I am referring. Increase of output with less merely manual labour will be the certain result of increases of the new knowledge. There is an infinity of directions in which that knowledge can be applied to bring about the changed conditions, but we are, thanks to our past indifference only at the beginning of wisdom.

The extent to which the working classes will share in the results of all this depends on the extent to which they are trained. For such training general education, and the variety of ideas and initiative which such education brings, are vital as the foundation. A national system of education, such as that for which Mr. Fisher's Bill seeks to lay broad foundations on which to build, is thus essential. Will the democracy insist on having opportunities of education which will put their most gifted sons and daughters on a level with those which the better-to-do have to-day? Much turns on it. In the first place, the State will benefit by the bringing into activity of an immense amount of talent which under present conditions remains undeveloped.

A NEW ARISTOCRACY.

In the second place, a new aristocracy will begin to develop itself, a democratic elite of talent, and the existing sense of social injustice will tend gradually to disappear. In the third place, there is hardly a social problem which will not solve itself in response to the demands of an educated public. From housing to temperance, from wages to hours of labour, matters will begin, by the inherent pressure of ideas, to adjust themselves to the new standards. We have up to now put the cart before the horse in treating education as a reform which could be left until more obvious social questions had been disposed of. At the root of all these questions really lies education. Lastly, the standards of the democracy will be higher in the things of the mind. Wages and housing are not the only matters in which as a nation we need to make ourselves better. The habits of communion with what is high, through books, through the development of artistic taste, through ideals in thought and in religion which bring a new kind of satisfaction, these habits are what we must develop if our new democracy is to attain the true stature of the whole man.

This is to me a source of pleasure to see that in the recent movement for the reorganisation of the programme of the Labour party the policy of progress couples for the first time with sufficiently explicit words, Brain and Hand. These two are organic, the one to other. They must not be allowed to remain separate to the extent they have been in the past, with the result of failure in the attainment of ideals. If the Labour party has highly resolved to take up this far-reaching principle and apply it with resolute earnestness, then indeed the promised land will be in sight from Mount Pisgah, and those who belong to the coming generation may enter and dwell in it

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

A SWEDISH ACCOUNT.

THE SHADOW OF WAR.

A Swedish lady, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Germany, publishes in the "Dagens Nyheter" newspaper interesting particulars with regard to the present internal situation of that country says the stockholm correspondent of the "Morning Post." She is charged by the Germanophil Press here with acting with base ingratitude to the German people, who received her kindly, and she is even accused of having fraudulently obtained passports through personal influence which otherwise would not have been granted, there being as much difficulty in crossing the frontier into Germany as in penetrating into the heart of Tibet. The narrative is the more interesting as it gives some particulars that have not hitherto been divulged in the neutral Press.

In one town which she visited the lady called on a family who invited her to take coffee with them. She asked where they got the coffee from, and they said from a Dutch smuggler, who is now a millionaire, and has bought a castle belonging to one of the late King Leopold's associates. She found families living in houses that were like besieged fortresses, with all the rooms, from garret to cellar, full of all sorts of provisions stored up in secrecy. The condition of the poor, however, baffles description. They are literally starving. Beer is not of the same quality as of old, but it is drunk in immense quantities by those who can afford it. The railway regulations are exceedingly stringent. If a train stops at any particular place for more than four hours the passengers are placed under arrest and closely questioned. Fares have been doubled, but, in spite of this, the trains are so crowded that many travel on the roofs of the carriages. Female guards are now numerous. The lady was invited to a field hospital, but the scene there was so horrible that she refrains from describing it.

CONDITIONS IN BERLIN.

In Berlin she put up at an hotel in Unter den Linden. Here she had an opportunity of witnessing organised starvation with all its horrors. The poor were in rags and could hardly stand on their feet from exhaustion. Starving children were to be seen begging everywhere. Outside the shops there were long queues of people hundreds deep. Often not more than ten people in a hundred succeeded in purchasing anything. For vegetables a maximum pirce was fixed, and consequently none were to be had. The only way to get food is to go to certain shops late at night and pay prohibited prices at the back-door. Housewives without servants go out poorly clad to do their shopping in this way after nightfall. All linen goods in the hotels and restaurants are commandeered, and travellers are therefore subjected to serious inconvenience. The dirt is abominable. The commandeering of metals goes on briskly. Copper articles are no longer to be found in private houses. One day the lady was in a confectioner's shop when two policemen came in and unscrewed some brass trays on which cakes were displayed. The confectioner in a rage shouted, "Go across to the Prince in the castle yonder, and take the doorhandles from his stable doors which have twice as much copper in them as my trays, and leave me my things which I need for my business." The policemen took good care not to follow this advice because the Prince was a Captain of Hussars, although he had never been on active service, and a man with sixty millions. The last of the church bells in the country have been taken to be melted down.

The general impression she got, the lady says, was surprising. A tourist in Germany just now would hardly notice in the streets and public places that he was in a belligerent country but for the many wounded men and soldiers who are to be seen. Many public-houses have been closed, but those which remain open are quite crowded. But as soon as one steps over the threshold of people's homes a complete change is observable. It is like going into a dark abyss. This is not so surprising, as there is hardly a family that has not suffered the loss of some of its number, but equally serious are the effects of existing conditions amongst those at home. The rising generation is rapidly deteriorating. There is a general feeling of resignation, however, which is supported by the hope that peace will be declared by Christmas, and also by the ignorance of the people of the strength and magnitude of the attack which the whole world, for well-known reasons, is making upon Germany. Discontent, too, is suppressed. The military censor is implacable against anybody who ventures to raise his voice. The once mighty Labour Party, with its numerous Unions and extensive organisation, has been crushed into an inert mass. All motive power in politics rests with the bureaucracy, the militarists, and the pan-German Chauvinists. The propaganda of all peace associations is strictly forbidden by the Governor of Berlin. A trip to Germany, the lady declares, is sufficient to show one that the war cannot end for a long time yet. It gives one the impression that any military successes achieved by the Allies will tend to strengthen the militarists in Germany and render activities of the Independent Socialists in favour of peace still more difficult.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

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Yours Sincerely,
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Dewan of Kurupam,
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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Anderson, Londons.
Second-Lieut H B Broster, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Chapman, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F H Davies, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut C S Eidmans, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T Hamilton, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut F Hampson, Liverpools.
Capt T H Henderson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L H Hunt, Londons.
Capt T E Jennings, Norfolks.
Lieut J C Kirkpatrick, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G D Lugton, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C V Marchant, Londons.
Capt J McD Matheson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F H C D Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J Stanley, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G E Tatem, Londons.
Capt J A Watt, Scottish Rifles.
Capt J A Watt, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A G Wood, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W L Inglis, Scots Fusiliers

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L Cassie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut F M Corry, Sherwoods.
Lieut W E Gane, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Vowing, Norfolks.
Capt L E Fundell, Londons.
Capt N McG Smith, Medicals.
Lieut G H L Stones, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Vickers, Field Art.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A B McCreath, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A K T Wright, Londons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt W Huston, Veterinary Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt C N Adams, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut P L Adams, Londons.
Capt W Anderson, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Archibald, Londons.
Capt T N Arkell, Wiltshires.
Lieut-Col S W L Aschwanden, Field Artillery.
Capt C E Ashby, Londons.
Capt T G L Ashwell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T J Atkinson, Leicesters.
Lieut A H Axford, Londons.
Capt F D Balfour, Northern Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut G G Barker, Liverpools.
Capt E A Beamish, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Beeby, Leicesters.
Capt H O Benger, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Bentley, Yeomanry.
Lt H A Berry, Londons.
Second-Lieut S A Birkett, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut G P Blake, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R A Bridgland, Londons.
Capt B Bromley, Londons.
Rev. C J Browne, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J Bunnis, Rifle Corps.
Lt K B Caldicott, Welsh Regiment.
Capt R B Christophers, Suffolks.
Capt H R S Coldicott, Londons.
Capt E A B Chandler, Londons
Second-Lieut D B Clarke, Londons.
Second-Lieut M S Claydon, Essex.
Capt E W Dann, Essex.
Second-Lieut G C Davenport, Londons.
Second-Lieut L S Davenport, Londons.
Capt P Davenport, Londons.
Capt A A Dickson, Sherwoods.
Lt E C Douglass, Machineguns.
Capt V A A Elgood, Londons.
Second-Lieut A B Entwistle, Leicesters.
Capt P Fallon, Londons.
Second-Lieut C R Firth, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J A Fitter, Londons.
Capt W W Flatt, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut B J Fryer, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Fuller, Londons.
Second-Lieut F W Gavin, Highland Light.
Second-Lieut E H O Godden, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F G Goodyear, Londons.
Second-Lieut H S Gosney, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H Graham, Field Art.
Lt K G Griffiths, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Hainsworth, Londons.
Second-Lieut C P Hamilton, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Hanna, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W Hannaford, Field Art.
Second-Lieut W C Hardingham, Londons.
Second-Lieut W T V Harmer, Seaforths.
Capt V C Hawkins, Field Art.
Second-Lieut W P Hill, Monmouths.
Lt. W G Hodge, Londons.
Second-Lieut W E Hoste, Londons.
Lt E V Hunt, Monmouths.
Lt R V L Hutchings, Sherwoods.
Capt F R Hutson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R W Illing, Londons.
Lt C B Innes, Field Art.
Second-Lieut L J W Jarvis, Londons.
Capt F A Jenks, Somersets.
Second-Lieut F A Jeppe, Flying Corps.
Capt E S Johnson, Northern Cyclist Battn.
Capt C M Kilner, Londons.
Second-Lieut W R Langley, Middlesex.
Capt E H Lawson, Medicals.
Capt R W Leckie, Field Art.
Second-Lieut J S Mackenzie, Londons.
Lt W Monicol, Londons.
Second-Lieut G M Margrett, Londons.
Lt G M Martin Field Art.
Capt J Martin, Veterinary Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Mills, South Staffs.
Capt E Mullen, Highland Light.
Lt W A Murrane, Londons.
Capt A P Nicol, Field Art.
Lt.-Col. C H Pank, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T G V Parker, Londons.
Second-Lieut D H Parry, Welsh Fus.
Major C P W Perceval, Field Art.
Second-Lieut J L Playfoot, Londons.
Lt G Pollard, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G L Polson, Yeomanry.
Lt.-Colonel Preston-Whyte, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C N Radcliffe, Londons.
Second-Lieut R H Rogers, Londons.
Second-Lieut B W Sadler, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T A S Samuel, London.
Second-Lieut R Sawyer, Field Artillery.
Captain P L Scudamore, Suffolks.
Lieut-Colonel W H E Segrave, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Sexton, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut E E Shakespear, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut H W Sharman, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J J Shaw, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut H P Sheldon, Warwicks.
Lieut C G B Smith, Engineers.
Captain O B Smyth, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Spanton, Yeomanry.
Captain N Stoker, Somersets.
Lieut-Colonel J G Stokes, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Stubbing, Londons.
Second-Lieut L Surridge, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E H Tiddy, Londons.
Second-Lieut E F Toder, Londons.
Second-Lieut H H Vickers, Leicesters.
Captain W C Von Berg, Londons.
Second-Lieut G S Walker, South Staffords.
Captain C P Watson, Londons.
Second-Lieut J M White, Londons.
Captain A J Whittle, Londons.
Second-Lieut H F Wilders, Londons.
Captain R S Willson, Londons.
Second-Lieut J T Wood, Londons.
Second-Lieut P S Woolf, Hussars.
Lieut P A B Wixon, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G S Youde, Durhams.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain A A Andrews, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G Cauldfield, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G Chambers, Machinegun Corps
Second-Lieut E Cox, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R Edwards, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J H S Gibson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Pearcey, Devons.
Captain F N Stansfeld, Middlesex.
Lieut R L Tawney, Somersets.
Captain L T Wild, Somersets.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F R Franklin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A B Sinclair, Seaforths.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H B Lewis, Londons

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A H Alexander, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J S Alexander, Seaforths.
Captain C N Barlow, Rifle Corps
Captain T Box, Liverpools.
Lieut D K Brown, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain L L Burtt, Londons.
Second-Lieut B K Cattell, Middlesex.
Major J M De Paravicini, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J Dickinson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Gay, Machineguns Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Higgerty, Londons.
Second-Lieut H T A Honeyman, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A S King, Londons.
Captain T S Mallison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P Norris, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Porteous, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut Y P Potts, Londons.
Second-Lieut R Reader, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Rodger, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H W Shapton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A G E Taylor, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut L H Thierry, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D G Thompson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R J Trebilco, Essex.
Second-Lieut W L P Walton, Machinegun Corps.
Major H F M Waene, Londons.
Second-Lieut G H Willis, Rifle Corps.
Captain M A Young Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER

Second-Lieut W T Sanders, Devons.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Frederick A Warner, R. N.
Lieut-Commander Ralph M Mack, R. N.
Lieut Frank M Abbott, R. N.
Acting-Lieut Alec N Kennedy, R. N.
Acting-Lieut Morton R B Liddle, R. N.
Engineer Lieut-Commander George J Mathews, R. N.
Engineer Lieut-Commander David D Cunninghame, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Lindsay McC S Thompson, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Dennis P Christie, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Douglas W Harrison, R. N.
Midshipman Erl S F Byrne, Reserve.

MISSING, FEARED DROWNED.

Lieut James Lanyon, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles R Beaston, R N.
Midshipman Robert P Grove, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Acting-Commander George J Wheeler, Reserve.
Acting-Squadron-Commander Ronald Graham, R. N.

PRISONER.

Lieut William T. Lane, Reserve.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

DIED.

Surg-Probatnr M Macpherson.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Charles B Baker.
Sub-Lieut Ralph Taylor.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut James W Orr.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Tom Simmonds, Vol. Res.
Sub-Lieut Edward C B Collins, Vol Res.
Sub-Lieut Herbert W Bishop, Vol Res.
Sub-Lieut Ernest A Price, Vol Res.

Following casualties occurred on H. M. Destroyer "Partridge":—

KILLED.

Lt-Commandr Reginald H Ransome, R. N.
Actg-Lieut Lancelot G B Walters, R. N.
Actg-Sub-Lieut Robert E Ferrier, R. N.
Midshipman Arnold B Wyatt, Reserve.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Actg-Lieut Aubrey A D Gear, R. N.
Surg Probatnr Peter A Faichney, Vol Res.
Engne Lt-Commandr Percy L Butt, R. N.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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